THE LIMA NEWS.

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ELECTION CLOSE.

It May Require the Official Count to Decide the Contest in Kentucky.

BOTH PARTIES CLAIMING THE STATE.

The Courier-Journal's Latest Returns Gives Goebel a Plurality of 941, 35 Precincts Missing.

Returns Received by the Louisville Commercial Give Taylor a Plurality of 3,438 in the State—Ten Missing Precincts Are Democratic. 25 Republican.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—The Courier-Journal's returns received up to 2 a. m. Friday, cover all but 35 precincts in the state. They give Goebel a net plurality of 941. Ten of the missing precincts are in democratic counties, 25 are in republican. In the Courier-Journal's tables, however, are several counties from which their correspondent reported estimated and not actual pluralities.

Returns received by the Commercial, republican, up to the same hour give Taylor a net plurality of 3,438 in the state.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 10.—A confusion of claims and counter claims, to quiet which the official count or perhaps a contest before the legislature will be necessary, is all that is left of Tuesday's election. Above it all vehement cries of fraud, committed or contemplated, are heard.

Each side claims the election of its ticket by a plurality of about 4,000, and presents figures to back up the claims. These figures in some counties vary widely, and it is impossible to tell which side, if either, has accurate returns.

Chairman Long, of the republican campaign committee, when asked for an estimate of the vote on the gubernatorial race, said:

"I have no estimate to give, but I can furnish the actual figures. On the face of the returns Taylor's plurality is 4,136. All of the precincts have been heard from. Twelve counties are not official, including the returns from Kenton and Breathitt."

Gen. Taylor said he was sure of his election by a majority that will not be less than 4,000. Gen. Taylor said that official and semi-official returns from nearly every precinct in the state showed that he had been elected.

A special from Frankfort quotes Gov. Bradley as saying:

"Taylor has been elected by at least 10,000 majority, and he will be the next governor of Kentucky."

On the other hand, returns from democratic sources show a plurality on the face of the returns of about 2,000 for Goebel. This they claim is to be affected by returns from some missing precincts where the democrats can hardly do worse than break even. Mr. Goebel and Senator Blackburn, in interviews at Frankfort Thursday, openly charged the republicans with fraud in the Eleventh district, from which the returns are coming in very slowly.

The indications point more strongly than ever to a contest before the legislature, which, there seems no reasonable doubt, will be controlled by the democrats.

Whether or not the members belonging to that party will stand together on questions affecting a contest can not now be foretold. The county boards of canvassers, which meet Friday, simply count and tabulate the returns. The state board of election commissioners then reviews their work and decides all questions affecting the contested ballots. This commission certifies to the secretary of state the election of officers receiving the highest number of votes after the decisions of the commissioners contested returns have been recorded. Under the Goebel law, the duties of the secretary of state are confined simply to making public the result as found by the commissioners.

There is no appeal from the finding of the state board of election commissioners except in the case of governor and lieutenant governor. In case of a contest for these offices the matter goes to the legislature. The three members of the board of election commissioners, which will finally pass upon the returns, were chosen under the terms of the Goebel law by the legislature which enacted that measure. They are Judge W. J. Pryor, of Frankfort, C. B. Pointz, of Maysville, and W. J. Ellis, of Owensboro. All are said to be friendly to Goebel and all are democrats. The law provides for a meeting of these commissioners on the fourth Monday after the election.

A large mass meeting of followers of the Honest Election league, the anti-Goebel organization of the city, was held at Music hall Thursday night. A number of vigorous speeches touching upon what was styled "the [illegible] the Goebel people to secure the seating of their candidates without regard to law or right" were made.

A committee of three was appointed to witness the count of the ballots by the county board of canvassers, and it was decided to take legal measures to protect what the leaguers considered to be their rights.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

The Democratic State Committee Claims That Patrick, Democrat, Has Been Elected Over Caldwell, Republican.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—A flurry was created in political circles Thursday by the claims of the democratic state committee that Patrick (dem.) had been elected for lieutenant governor over Caldwell (rep.). The returns showed that Caldwell had been cut heavily as the result of the fight made against him by the anti-saloon league, but the republican committee had not given the matter any serious consideration. Thursday, however, county chairmen were asked for the vote on lieutenant governor.

Thursday night returns had been received from 70 counties which gave Caldwell a plurality of 8,378. The remaining 18 counties gave Nash a plurality of 12,165, and as they are all strongly republican, Chairman Dick claims the election of Caldwell with the greatest confidence. It is claimed Caldwell's plurality over Patrick will not be less than 5,000. Revised figures on the head of the ticket show that Nash's plurality is 50,512.

MAYOR JONES' DENIAL.

The Independent Candidate for Governor of Ohio Issues a Signed Statement in Regard to Imperialism.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 10.—Mayor Jones Thursday issued a signed statement in which he denies that he had said, "If my race has in any way contributed to the success of John R. McLean and a rebuke to the infamous policy of the administration influence it has not been in vain."

Mayor Jones then says of imperialism:

"I believe the non-partisan vote of Ohio may be recorded as favoring a Christian policy toward the Philippines. Personally, I believd the Filipinos have a right to be free as well as the Americans, and I have frankly said so whenever the question was raised, but I have no thought whatever of trying to represent any other man as believing as I do. I want all men to be free to speak for themselves."

THE SECOND DISASTER.

Town of New Carlisle Practically Wiped Out by Fire—Loss Will Aggregate About $30,000.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 10.—The town of New Carlisle, situated about 12 miles from this city, was practically wiped out by fire Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, the loss affecting fully 30 people and aggregating in the neighborhood of $30,000.

The Springfield fire department responded to an appeal for aid, but arrived too late to do much good and the conflagration pursued its course, burning a whole block. It is the second disaster of this nature within four years, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

PRICE LIST ADOPTED.

The Ohio Members of the National Dining Table Association Met at Columbus Thursday.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—The Ohio members of the National Dining Table association met here Thursday afternoon with President Davis of the national association.

The meeting was secret. Mr. Davis said the price list of the national association was adopted. Each of the ten representatives present agreed to maintain the list. Mr. Davis said that all the manufacturers of dining tables of the state were not represented at the meeting, but that those who were present would use every endeavor to hold up the prices.

Contest for Sheriff.

BATAVIA, O., Nov. 10.—W. R. Walker, chairman of the democratic executive committee, was selected to fill the vacancy as sheriff until January, but not officially appointed. It is generally conceded that the commissioners will appoint a successor for the unexpired term. The case of the death of Reichel, sheriff of Hamilton county, is cited as a precedent. The republicans threaten quo warranto proceedings. B. W. Buvinger, sheriff and successful candidate for re-election, died just before the polls closed Tuesday.

Democratic Gains in Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 10.—Complete returns show several democratic gains in the legislature. Hugh Manchester, dem., is the elected representative in Mahoning; P. A. Saylot, dem., is elected in Preble, and Robert Irwin, dem., in Ross county.

CECIL RHODES CAPTURED

Taken by the Boers in a Sortie Near Kimberly—Kentucky Yet in Doubt.

Special to the News.]

Louisville, Nov. 10.—At noon today the political situation in Kentucky remains unchanged. Both sides still claim a victory.

Situation in Kentucky Unchanged.

Special to the NEWS.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The Daily Fiaro in its afternoon edition today asserts that Cecil Rhodes has been captured by the Boers in one of the sorties around Kentucky.

MEMPHIS CONFLAGRATION.

Two Warehouses and a Molasses Plant Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of About a Quarter Million Dollars.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10.—The Planters' warehouse, the Goods-Chickasaw Co.'s warehouse and the plant of the Louisiana Molasses Co., located in Tennessee, Huling and Tolbert streets, were destroyed by fire Thursday night entailing a loss of about $250,000. The two warehouses were filled with merchandise and there was a large stock in the sugar refinery. The estimated value of the merchandise stored in the Planters' warehouse is between $150,000 and $200,000. The Woods-Chickasaw Manufacturing Co.'s stock was worth about $50,000, and the Louisiana Molasses Co. suffered a loss of $10,000. The building of the Planters' warehouse was valued at $35,000, and that of the Woods-Chickasaw Co. at $12,000. These losses do not include five box cars burned and the damage to adjacent property.

EQUAL WAGE UNION.

The Supreme Council, Headquarters at Kansas City, Issues an Address to the Wage Workers of the United States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—The supreme council of the American Equal Wage union, recently incorporated under the laws of Missouri, with headquarters in Kansas City, Thursday issued an address to the wage workers of the United States. The union was founded upon the belief that to eradicate the practice of paying lower wages to women for the same work performed by men means a revolution in the sociological conditions of the country. Its main object is to secure justi[illegible] to women who work for wages, to protect children from unnecessary industrial servitude, and to discourage strikes and accomplish its work by means of education, agitation and moral suasion.

NEW WAR IMPLEMENT.

A Trolley Kite That Carries a Bomb of High Explosive Power Which is Automatically Released Over an Enemy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Silas J. Coyne, a carpenter, has invented a new implement of warfare. The device consists of a series of kites, supporting a cable, upon which a "trolley" kite is made to travel. The trolley kite carries a bomb of high explosive power, which is automatically released. By means of specially constructed kites, of which Mr. Coyne is the inventor, he claims to be able to support a cable nearly seven miles in length by using a number of kites in tandem.

The traveling kite will support a weight of more than 20 pounds. It folds automatically upon releasing the bomb and returns of its own weight. Successful practical tests are said to have been made of the kites.

Three Fatally Injured in a Wreck.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 10.—Michigan Central train No. 310, from Toledo to Detroit, was ditched by the spreading of rails between Alexis and Vienna, Mich., about 8 o'clock Thursday night. Three persons were fatally injured. Ten persons were seriously hurt and several others slightly injured. The accident was the result of a deliberate piece of work by unknown trainwreckers, and happened at a point just beyond a short trestle.

Want to Be Deported to Africa.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 10.—Congressman Bartlett and Senator Bacon received Thursday a petition signed by about a hundred Negroes asking them to use their best efforts to secure the passage of a law whereby the Negroes might be deported to Africa. They say that conditions under which they live are not satisfactory, they see no prospects of a change, and it would be better for the two races to separate.

New Chemical Discovery.

Gold, silver, steel, aluminium and lead, when immersed in tauric acid, a new chemical discovery, become pliable and ductile as putty.

THE TRANSPORT FLEET.

Quartermaster General Ludington Gives a List of Vessels in That Service, With the Number of Persons Carried, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Quartermaster General Ludington, in his annual report, gives a list of 37 vessels now included in the transport fleet. During the fiscal year these vessels have carried 202,537 persons between Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and the United States. All this has been accomplished without the loss of a single life through accident. There have been carried 27,353 animals and 86,159 tons of freight.

The work of sanitation and reconstruction accomplished in Cuba and Porto Rico has been immense. It has included the construction of waterworks, the rebuilding and purifying of barracks, and the building of wharves and cleaning of whole towns and cities.

In the Philippines two distinct armies have been landed and one returned to the United States. The handling of this large force has been accomplished with small delay in the face of great natural obstacles, lack of wharves and landing facilities, and in the presence in many instances of hostile natives and armed Spaniards.

Since the occupation of Luzon and the adjacent islands the same work of building and sanitation has been prosecuted as in Cuba and Porto Rico. In addition to distilling plants for water and mechanical devices for coaling ships, the department has begun the installation of a refrigerating plant at Manila with a capacity of 40 tons of ice a day and containing 1,650 tons of perishable provisions. Material has been forwarded from the United States for a bridge over the Pasig river and the railroad has been repaired and operated over such parts of the line as are in the hands of the American forces.

A total of 1,240 bodies of soldiers and others dying abroad have been returned to the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. Many of them were returned to their friends at the expense of the government, and the remainder were interred in national cemeteries. This has been a labor of great difficulty, but a large number of the remains have been identified, and many pieces of property belonging to the deceased have been recovered, marked and returned to friends and relatives, or are being held at present in the department waiting reclamation by those entitled to them.

Ambassador Pauncefote in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, with his family and members of his staff, arrived here at 4:10 o'clock Thursday afternoon. It is probable that the ambassador and the new first secretary of the embassy, Mr. Louther, will call at the state department Friday, and a call also may be made at the white house.

Dumped Into the Cellar.

COLUMBUS JUNCTION, Ia., Nov. 10.—By the giving way of a sidewalk Thursday 100 persons who were watching a parade in honor of the returned Iowa volunteers were precipitated into a cellar. No one was fatally injured, but all were badly bruised.

Illinois Miners Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 10.—The miners at the mine of Joseph Taylor, near Belleville, struck Thursday because Mr. Taylor had been shipping coal to the districts in Arkansas and Kansas where the union miners are striking.

Adm. Dewey's Dog Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Adm. Dewey's Japanese dog "Bob," who acted as mascot on the cruiser Olympia on the voyage homeward, is dead at the hospital of a veterinary surgeon in New Brighton, S. I., of paralysis.

Blown Through a Roof.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 10.—By an explosion at the pumping station of the C. & N. W. railway at Eden Thursday Michael Flynn was thrown through the roof, receiving probably fatal injuries. John McDonald was horribly burned.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.

FLOUR—Spring patent, $3.85@4.15; spring fancy, $3.15@3.30; spring family, $3.00@3.10; winter fancy, $3.00@3.30; winter family, $2.35@2.75; winter patent, $3.35@3.65; extra, $2.00@2.30; low grade, $1.75@1.95; northwestern rye, $2.85@3.10; do city, $3.10@3.35.

WHEAT—Sales: Sample, red, track, at 69c.

HOGS—Select shippers, $4.25@4.30; select butchers, $4.20@4.25; fair to good packers, $4.15@4.20; fair to good light, $4.00@4.20; common and roughs, $3.55@4.05.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, $4.50@5.40; good to choice butchers, $4.25@4.90; fair to medium butchers, $3.40@4.00; common, $2.50@3.00.

SHEEP—Extras, $3.75@3.90; good to choice, $3.00@3.65; common to fair, $2.00@2.75.

LAMBS—Extras, $4.90@5.00; good to choice, $4.35@4.85; common to fair, $3.25@4.25.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $6.50@7.00; common and large, $4.25@6.25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.

WHEAT—December, 68½@68¾c; M. Y. 70c.

CORN—November, 30¾@31¼c; December, 31@31⅛c; January, 30½@31c; May, 32¾c.

OATS—November, 22¼@22⅝c; December, 22⅝@22¾c; May, 23¾@24c.

WHY WOMEN ARE NERVOUS.

British Medical News:—The frequent cases of nervous prostration or utter collapse of the nervous system under which women "go all to pieces," as the saying is, have caused much thought and investigation on the part of physicians.

Certain inorganic substances are well known to cause various forms of nervous diseases which are readily traced to the poisons producing them. Further research leads to the belief that alum is a prevailing cause of so-called nervous prostration, for the symptoms it produces on the nervous system after its absorption into the blood are very remarkable indeed. Experiments physiologically made upon animals by Orfila, Professors Hans Mayer, Paul Seim and others, show that alum frequently produces no visible symptoms for many days after its introduction into the body. Then follow loss of appetite and other alimentary disturbances, and finally a serious prostration of the whole nervous system. The most prominent physicians now believe that "nervous prostration" and many affections of the nerves from which both men and women suffer are caused by the continued absorption of alum into the system.

It is probable that many medical men are unaware of the extent to which salts of alumina may be introduced into the body, being under the impression that the use of alum in bread is prohibited. Alum, however, is still used surreptitiously to some extent to whiten bread, and very largely in making cheap kinds of baking powder. In families where baking powder is generally used great care should be exercised to procure only those brands made from cream of tartar. The alum powders may generally be distinguished by the lower price at which they are sold.

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Kid McCoy knocked out Jack McDonough, of St. Paul, in the fourth round at the Hawthorne club, New York, Thursday night.

The steamer Homer arrived at San Francisco Thursday from St. Michael, Dutch Harbor and Cape Nome. The vessel brought 170 passengers and about $100,000 in gold.

By direction of the president Capt. Tiffin Gilmore, 43d volunteer infantry, having been found by a board of officers mentally and morally disqualified for the command of troops, has been discharged from the volunteer army.

According to the advices of the marine hospital service there were 16 new cases of yellow fever in Miami, Fla., Wednesday and Tuesday. One new case was reported in Key West Wednesday.

Adm. Schley Thursday received his final orders from the navy department to hoist his flag on the Chicago at New York on the 17th instant, assuming command of the South Atlantic station.

It is announced that commencing December 10, 1899, the Southern Railway Co. will operate through train service over its own new line, via Columbia, Perry, Blackville and Allendale, S. C., to Savannah, Ga.

The Turkish and French consulates at Odessa have been informed that King Menelik, of Abyssinia, will arrive in May next, and will pay a visit to the czar, while on his way to the Paris exhibition of 1900.

Officials of the Northern Pacific railway confirm the statement that on January 1 that road will redeem $6,000,000 worth of bonds from the proceeds of land sales to the Weyerhauser syndicate.

A Berlin paper says that at the direct request of Queen Victoria, Count Von Buelow, the German foreign minister, will accompany Emperor William and the empress to England, the date of the visit probably being November 18.

General passenger agents of Illinois lines have agreed upon a rate of one cent a mile from all parts of the state to Chattanooga, Tenn., and return, on the occasion of the dedication of the Illinois monuments on the Chickamauga battlefield, November 23.

George A. Kruger, of Chicago, a nephew of President Kruger, of the Transvaal republic, and Miss Berta Buck, of Chicago, were married at Sandwich, Ont., Thursday. The groom's age was recorded as 27 and the bride's as 21.

So far the state department has received no official statement of the agreement between Great Britain and Germany as to Samoa from London, where the negotiations have been in progress. However, the officials do not doubt the accuracy of the press report.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Scanty and Conflicting News From the Conflict Going On in South Africa.

A FEELING OF GLOOM IN LONDON, ENG.

Gen. White Sends Not a Word About the Alleged Fighting in the Vicinity of Ladysmith.

Gen. Buller's Forces Will Soon Arrive at Durban and Will Doubtless Begin the Advance to the Relief of Ladysmith About November 15.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The scanty and conflicting news from the seat of war and the fact that Gen. White has not yet said a word about the alleged fighting around Ladysmith are again producing a feeling of gloom. It may be that Gen. White has sent news and that Gen. Buller has thought best to keep it to himself. Indeed, this is the version that is beginning to be believed as it is held to be impossible that the news of heavy fighting brought by Kaffirs in such circumstantial detail can be wholly groundless. If this be so it is ominous, for there could be no ground for concealing favorable news. It can not be long, however, before a change occurs. Gen. Buller's forces will soon arrive at Durban and will probably begin the advance to the relief of Ladysmith about November 15.

The Boers, if they ever entertained the idea of a real invasion of Cape Colony have probably now abandoned it and will devote their whole energies to reducing Ladysmith. They have only about a week in which to do this. The fact that they are rather inactive indicates that they are waiting fore something which they feel sure will justify their delay. The latest Estcourt dispatches seem to hint that the garrison is about to retire further southward.

Orders have been received at Woolwich and Davenport for the mobilization of a siege train which, it is supposed, is intended for the purpose of shelling Pretoria. The force manning it will approximate to the strength of eight batteries. Its armament will be 30 howitzers, 14 six-inch guns, eight 5-inch guns and eight 4-inch guns, the whole train weighing more than 3,000 tons.

This will be the first employment of a modernized siege train by any European army, and the progress of the reduction of the forts by lyddite shell fire, a preliminary to storming by infantry, will be watched with interest and curiosity by all professional soldiers.

Three large steamers have just been chartered at Liverpool to convey the 10,000 troops of the division which Lord Wolsely Wednesday announced would be mobilized.

The transport Arawa has been further delayed by a disarrangement of her electrical plant. The disabled Persian will transfer her troops to the Goth, which will leave Southampton next Tuesday.

A dispatch from Durban announces that Prince Victor of Schleswig-Holstein arrived there on Monday and immediately proceeded up country.

Vice President Hobart Better.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Vice President Hobart was a little brighter Thursday than he has been since the beginning of his illness. He took some solid nourishment and was in good spirits. He secured much natural sleep.

Ruhlin Wants to Fight Jeffries.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Gus Ruhlin Thursday posted $1,000 for a fight with James J. Jeffries.

At Northampton, Mass., in the superior court Thursday Lewis Warner, aged 60, who wrecked the Hampshire county national bank and the Hampshire savings bank by embezzling $500,000, was sentenced to a term in state prison of not more than 12 nor less than nine years, the first day to be in solitary confinement.

Jeffries and Brother Released.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Jim Jeffries, the prize fighter, his brother John and Robert Blei, manager of a music hall, who were arrested Monday night on a charge of violating the Horton law regarding boxing, were discharged in police court Thursday. Several witnesses testified that the exhibition given by Jeffries was not at all a bona fide boxing contest.

Price of Steel Bars Advanced.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 10.—The price of steel bars was advanced in Pittsburgh Thursday from $2.50 per 100 pounds to $2.75 for prompt delivery. This means an advance of $5 per ton. Even at these figures it is almost impossible to obtain steel bars for use any time prior to the first of the coming year.

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TREASURE ISLAND

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—Billy Bones, an old sea dog, much addicted to rum, lodges at Admiral Benbow Inn.

CHAPTER II.—Stranger, called "Black Dog," meets Bones; an interview ends in fight and disappearance of stranger. Bones suffers apoplectic stroke.

CHAPTER III.—Blind beggar comes to inn, presses something in Bones' hand and leaves. "Ten o'clock!" Bones cries. "Six hours. We'll do them yet!" at which moment he is struck dead by apoplexy.

CHAPTER IV.—Near Bones' body is found a little round paper, blackened on one side; on the other the words: "You have p-i ten to-night." Gold is found in Bones' sea chest, and an oilskin packet. Flight taken from inn.

CHAPTER V.—Blind man (Pew) with companions attack the inn. Chagrined at not finding "Flint's fist," the scoundrels scatter. Blind Pew is run down and killed by a horse.

CHAPTER VI.—Young Hawkins takes packet to Dr. Livesey, who with Squire Trelawney opens it and finds minute directions for finding of vast treasure.

CHAPTER VII.—Trelawney fits up expedition to seek treasure.

CHAPTER VIII.—Jim Hawkins meets Black Dog at John Silver's inn. Black Dog runs away, and Silver avows ignorance of his identity.

CHAPTER IX.—Ship's captain thinks some things on board somewhat singular and asks to have certain precautions taken, among which are the storing of the powder and arms astern and giving the doctor and his friends berths beside the cabin.

CHAPTER X.—"Hispaniola" begins her voyage. Hawkins climbs into apple barrel and overhears plans of treachery on foot among the crew.

CHAPTER XI.—Plot (laid by Silver, ship's cook) provides for the strike for possession of the treasure immediately it is gotten aboard. Cry of "Land ho!" heard.

CHAPTER XII.—Hawkins tells of Silver's treachery to Livesey, Trelawney and Capt. Smollett, who hold a council of war.

CHAPTER XIII.—Mutiny begins to show in restlessness of men, and captain decides to give the men an afternoon ashore. Jim Hawkins slips off with them, but on the island gives them the slip.

CHAPTER XIV.—From cover Jim sees Silver kill one of the honest hands, and also learns of the murder of another in another part of the island and runs from the scene.

CHAPTER XV.—Jim meets Ben Gunn, a marooned sailor who had lived on island three years. Report of a cannon is heard. Both run for boat when they see in the wood the union jack.

CHAPTER XVI.—Hunter and the doctor go ashore in a jolly-boat, discover a block-house within a stockade and decide to provision it. Faithful party is joined by Gray, a mutineer, and the ship left with the five remaining mutineers on board.

CHAPTER XVII.—Jolly-boat starts on last trip to shore overloaded with provisions. Mutineers on ship man the gun. Trelawney picks off one of the gunners. Cannon ball passes over boat, which sinks and leaves party to wade ashore. Buccaneers heard near by in the wood.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Fight with buccaneers results in one killed on each side. Faithful party gain the stockade and run up the British colors.

CHAPTER XIX.—Jim seeing the colors knows he is near friends and, leaving Ben Gunn, climbs into the stockade.

CHAPTER XX.—Silver, under flag of truce, makes overtures for chart to get the treasure by, but fails.

CHAPTER XXI.—Buccaneers attack stockade, are worsted, leaving five dead behind. The faithful party loses two, and Capt. Smollett wounded.

CHAPTER XXII.—Captain goes out to find Ben Gunn. Jim slips off to seek boat Ben Gunn had built, and decides to cut "Hispaniola," now flying the jolly roger, adrift.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Schooner now manned by only two of the pirates, and they in a drunken brawl, is cut from anchor. Jim then, from sheer exhaustion, falls asleep in bottom of coracle.

quiet time to overhaul the wounded and get dinner. Squire and I cooked outside in spite of the danger, and even outside we could hardly tell what we were at, for the horror of the loud groans that reached us from the doctor's patients.

Out of the eight men who had fallen in the action only three still breathed—that one of the pirates who had been shot at the loop-hole; Hunter, and Capt. Smollett; and of these the first two were as good as dead; the mutineer, indeed, died under the doctor's knife, and Hunter, do what we could, never recovered consciousness in this world. He lingered all day, breathing loudly like the old buccaneer at home in his apoplectic fit; but the bones of his chest had been crushed by the blow, and his skull fractured in falling, and some time in the following night, without sign or sound, he went to his Maker.

As for the captain, his wounds were grievous indeed, but not dangerous. No organ was fatally injured. Anderson's ball—for it was Job that shot him first—had broken his shoulder-blade and touched the lung, not badly; the second had only torn and displaced some muscles in the calf. He was sure to recover, the doctor said, but, in the meantime and for weeks to come, he must not walk or move his arm, nor so much as speak when he could help it.

My own accident cut across the knuckles was a flesbite. Dr. Livesey patched it up with plaster, and pulled my ears for me into the bargain.

After dinner the squire and the doctor sat by the captain's side awhile in consultation; and when they had talked to their heart's content, it being then a little past noon, the doctor took up his hat and pistols, girt on a cutlass, put the chart in his pocket, and with a musket over his shoulder, crossed the palisade on the north side, and set off briskly through the trees.

Gray and I were sitting together at the far end of the block-house, to be out of earshot of our officers consulting; and Gray, took his pipe out of his mouth and fairly forgot to put it back again, so thunder-struck he was at this occurrence.

"Why, in the name of Davy Jones," said he, "is Dr. Livesey mad?"

"Why, no," says I. "He's about the last of this crew for that, I take it."

"Well, shipmate," said Gray, "mad he may not be; but if he's not, mark my words, I am."

"I take it," replied I, "the doctor has his idea; and if I am right, he's going now to see Ben Gunn."

The mutineers were soon only eight in number, for the man shot by Mr. Trelawney on board the schooner died that same evening of his wound. But this was, of course, not known till after by the faithful party.

I was right, as appeared later, but in the meantime, the house being stifling hot, and the little patch of sand inside the palisade ablaze with midday sun, I began to get another thought into my head, which was not by any means so right. What I began to do was to envy the doctor, walking in the cool shadow of the woods, with the birds about him, and the pleasant smell of the pines while I sat grilling, with my clothes stuck to the hot resin, and so much blood about me, and so many poor dead bodies lying all around, that I took a disgust of the place that was almost as strong as fear.

All the time I was washing out the block-house, and then washing up the things from dinner, this disgust and envy kept growing stronger and stronger, till at last, being near a bread-bag, and no one then observing me, I took the first step toward my escapade, and filled both pockets of my coat with biscuits.

I was a fool, if you like, and certainly I was going to do a foolish, overbold act; but I was determined to do it with all the precautions in my power. These biscuits, should anything befall me, would keep me, at least from starving, till far on in the next day.

The next thing I laid hold of was a brace of pistols, and, as I already had a powder-horn and bullets, I felt myself well supplied with arms.

As for the scheme I had in my head, it was not a bad one in itself. It was to go down the sandy spit that divides the anchorage on the east from the open sea, find the white rock I had observed last evening, and ascertain whether it was there or not that Ben Gunn had hidden his boat; a thing quite worth doing, as I still believe. But as I was certain I should not be allowed to leave the inclosure, my only plan was to take French leave, and slip out when nobody was watching; and that was so bad a way of doing it as made the thing itself wrong. But I was only a boy, and I had made my mind up.

Well, as things at last fell out, I found an admirable opportunity. The squire and Gray were busy helping the captain with his bandages; the coast was clear; I made a bolt for it over the stockade and into the thickest of the trees, and before my absence was observed I was out of cry of companions.

This was my second folly, far worse than the first, as I left but two sound men to guard the house; but, like the first, it was a help toward saving all of us.

I took my way straight for the east coast of the island, for I was determined to go down the sea side of the spit to avoid all chance of observation from the anchorage. It was already late in the afternoon, although still warm and sunny. As I continued to thread the tall woods I could hear from far before me not only the continuous thunder of the surf, but a certain tossing of foliage and grinding of boughs which showed me the sea breeze had set in higher than usual. Soon cool draughts of air began to reach me; and a few steps further I came forth into the open borders of the grove and saw the sea lying blue and sunny to the horizon and the surf tumbling and tossing its foam along the beach.

I have never seen the sea quiet round Treasure Island. The sun might blaze overhead, the air be without a breath, the surface smooth and blue, but still these great rollers would be running along all the external coast, thundering and thundering by day and night; and I scarce believe there is one spot in the island where a man would be out of earshot of their noise.

I walked along beside the surf with great enjoyment, till, thinking I was now got far enough to the south, I took the cover of some thick bushes and crept warily up to the ridge of the spit.

Behind me was the sea, in front the anchorage. The sea breeze, as though it had the sooner blown itself out by its unusual violence, was already at an end; it had been succeeded by light variable airs from the south and southeast, carrying great banks of fog; and the anchorage, under lee of Skeleton island, lay still and leaden as when first we entered it. The "Hispaniola" in that unbroken mirror was exactly mirrored from the truck to the water line, the Jolly Roger hanging from her peak.

Alongside lay one of the gigs, Silver in the stern sheets—him I could always recognize—while a couple of men were leaning over the stern bulwarks, one of them with a red cap—the very rogue I had seen some hours before stride-legs upon the palisade. Apparently they were talking and laughing, though at that distance—upward of a mile—I could, of course, hear no word of what was said. All at once there began the most horrid, unearthly screaming, which at first startled me badly, though I had soon remembered the voice of Capt. Flint, and even thought I could make out the bird by her bright plumage as she sat perched upon her master's wrist.

Soon after the jolly-boat shoved off and pulled for shore, and the man with the red cap and his comrade went below by the cabin companion.

Just about the same time the sun had gone down behind the Spy-glass, and as the fog was collecting rapidly it began to grow dark in earnest. I saw I must lose no time if I were to find the boat that evening.

The white rock, visible enough above the brush, was still some eighth of a mile further down the spit, and it took me a goodish while to get up with it, crawling often on all fours among the scrub. Night had almost come when I laid my hand on its rough sides. Right below it there was an exceedingly small hollow of green turf, hidden by banks and a thick underwood about knee-deep, that grew there very plentifully; and in the center of the dell, sure enough, a little tent of goatskins like what the gypsies carry about with them in England.

I dropped into the hollow, lifted the side of the tent, and there was Ben Gunn's boat—boatmade if ever anything was boatmade; a rude, lop-sided framework of tough wood, and stretched upon that a covering of goatskin, with the hair inside. The thing was extremely small, even for me, and I can hardly imagine that it could have floated with a full-sized man. There was one thwart set as low as possible, a kind of stretcher in the bows, and a double paddle for propulsion.

I had not then seen a coracle, such as the ancient Britons made, but I have seen once since, and I can give you no fairer idea of Ben Gunn's boat than by saying it was like the first and the worst coracle ever made by man. But the great advantage if the coracle it certainly possessed, for it was exceedingly light and portable.

Well, now that I had found the boat, you would have thought I had had enough of truantry for once; but in the meantime I had taken another notion, and become so obstinately fond of it that I would have carried it out, I believe, in the teeth of Capt. Smollett himself. This was to slip out under cover of the night, cut the "Hispaniola" adrift, and let her go ashore where she fancied. I had quite made up my mind that the mutineers, after their repulse of the morning, had nothing nearer their hearts than to up anchor and away to sea; this, I thought, it would be a fine thing to prevent, and now that I had seen how they left their watchmen unprovided with a boat, I thought it might be done with little risk.

Down I sat to wait for darkness, and made a hearty meal of biscuit. It was a night out of ten thousand for my purpose. The fog had now buried all heaven. As the last rays of daylight dwindled and disappeared, absolute blackness settled down on Treasure island. And when, at last, I shouldered the coracle, and groped my way stumblingly out of the hollow where I had supped, there were but two points visible on the whole anchorage.

One was the great fire on shore, by which the defeated pirates lay carousing in the swamp. The other, a mere blur of light upon the darkness, indicated the position of the anchored ship. She had swung round to the ebb—her bow was now toward me—the only lights on board were in the cabin; and what I saw was merely a reflection on the fog of the strong rays that flowed from the stern window.

The ebb had already run some time, and I had to wade through the long belt of swampy sand, where I sunk several times above the ankle, before I came to the edge of the retreating water, and, wading a little way in, with some strength and dexterity set my coracle, keel downward, on the surface.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE EBB-TIDE RUNS.

The coracle—as I had ample reason to know before I was done with her—was a very safe boat for a person of my height and weight, both buoyant and clever in a seaway; but she was the most cross-grained, lop-sided craft to manage. Do as you pleased, she always made more leeway than anything else, and turning round and round was the maneuver she was best at. Even Ben Gunn himself has admitted that she was "queer to handle till you knew her way."

Certainly I did not know her way. She turned in every direction but one, the one I was bound to go; the most part of the time we were broadside on, and I am very sure I never should have made the ship at all but for the tide. By good fortune, paddle as I pleased, the tide was still sweeping me down; and there lay the "Hispaniola" right in the fair way, hardly to be missed.

First she loomed before me like a blot of something yet blacker than darkness, then her spars and hull began to take shape, and the next moment, as it seemed (for the further I went the brisker grew the current of the ebb), I was alongside her hawser, and had laid hold.

The hawser was as taut as a bow-string—so strong she pulled upon her anchor. All round the hull, in the blackness, the rippling current bubbled and chattered like a little mountain stream. One cut with my sea gully and the "Hispaniola" would go humming down the tide.

So far so good; but it next occurred to my recollection that a taut hawser, suddenly cut, is a thing as dangerous as a kicking horse. Ten to one, if I were so foolhardy as to cut the "Hispaniola" from her anchor, I and the coracle would be knocked clean out of the water.

This brought me to a full stop, and if fortune had not again particularly favored me, I should have had to abandon my design. But the light airs which had begun blowing from the southeast and south had hauled round after nightfall into the southwest. Just while I was meditating, a puff came, caught the "Hispaniola" and forced her up into the current; and, to my great joy, I felt the hawser slacken in my grasp, and the hand by which I held it dip for a second under water.

With that I made my mind up, took out my gully, opened it with my teeth, and cut one strand after another, till the vessel swung by two. Then I lay quiet, waiting to sever these last when the strain should be once more lightened by a breath of wind.

All this time I had heard the sound of loud voices from the cabin; but, to say truth, my mind had been so entirely taken up with other thoughts that I had scarcely given ear. Now, however, when I had nothing else to do, I began to pay more heed.

One I recognized for the cockswain's, Israel Hands, that had been Flint's gunner in former days. The other was, of course, my friend of the red night-cap. Both men were plainly the worse of drink, and they were still drinking; for, even while I was listening, one of them with a drunken cry opened the stern window and threw out something, which I divined to be an empty bottle. But they were not only tipsy; it was plain that they were furiously angry. Oaths flew like hailstones, and every now and then there came forth such an explosion as I thought was sure to end in blows. But each time the quarrel passed off, and the voices grumbled lower for awhile, until the next crisis came, and, in turn, passed away without result.

On shore, I could see the glow of the great campfire burning warmly through the shore-side trees. Some one was singing, a dull old droning sailor's song, with a droop and a quaver at the end of every verse, and seemingly no end to it at all but the patience of the singer. I had heard it on the voyage more than once, and remembered these words:

"But one man of the crew alive,
What put to sea with seventy-five."

And I thought it was a ditty rather too dolefully appropriate for a company that had met such cruel losses in the morning. But, indeed, from what I saw, all these buccaneers were as callous as the sea they sailed on.

At last the breeze came; the schooner sidled and drew nearer in the dark; I felt the hawser slacken once more, and with a good, tough effort cut the last fibers through.

The breeze had but little action on the coracle, and I was almost instantly swept against the bows of the "Hispaniola." At the same time the schooner began to turn upon her heel, spinning slowly end for end, across the current.

I wrought like a fiend, for I expected every moment to be swamped; and

Each with a hand on the other's throat.

since I found I could not push the coracle directly off, I now shoved straight astern. At length I was clear of my dangerous neighbor; and just as I gave the last impulsion, my hands came across the stern bulwarks. Instantly I grasped it.

Why I should have done so I can hardly say. It was at first mere instinct; but once I had it in my hands and found it fast, curiosity began to get the upper hand, and I determined I should have one look through the cabin window.

I pulled in hand over hand on the cord, and, when I judged myself near enough, rose at infinite risk to about half my height, and thus commanded the roof and a slice of the interior of the cabin.

By this time the schooner and her little consort were gliding pretty swiftly through the water; indeed, we had already fetched up level with the campfire. The ship was talking, as sailors say, loudly, treading the innumerable ripples with an incessant weltering splash; and until I got my eye above the window sill I could not comprehend why the watchman had taken no alarm. One glance, however, was sufficient; and it was only one glance that I durst take from that unsteady skiff. It showed me Hands and his companion locked together in deadly wrestle, each with a hand upon the other's throat.

I dropped upon the thwart again, none too soon, for I was near overboard. I could see nothing for the moment, but these two furious, encrimsoned faces, swaying together under the smoky lamp; and I shut my eyes to let them grow once more familiar with the darkness.

The endless ballad had come to an end at last, and the whole diminished company about the campfire had broken into the chorus I had heard so often:

"Fifteen men on the dead man's chest—
Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!
Drink and the devil had done for the rest—
Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!"

I was just thinking how busy drink and the devil were at the very moment in the cabin of the "Hispaniola," when I was surprised by a sudden lurch of the coracle. At the same moment she yawed sharply and seemed to change her course. The speed in the meantime had strangely increased.

I opened my eyes at once. All round me were little ripples, combing over with a sharp, bristling sound and slightly phosphorescent. The "Hispaniola"

(to be continued)

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West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.
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Dr H H Haden, Summit, Ala., says, "I think Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is a splendid medicine. I prescribe it, and my confidence in it grows with continued use." It digests what you eat and quickly cures dyspepsia and indigestion. H F Vortkamp north east cor. Main and North streets.

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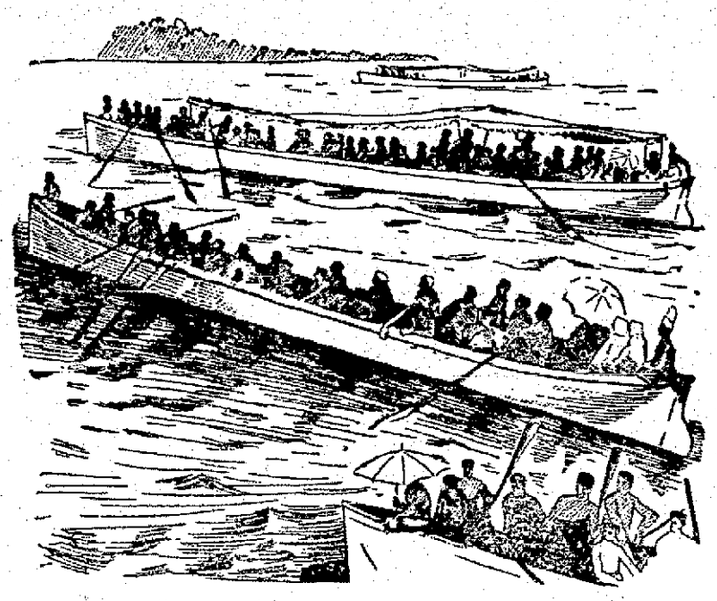
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

UNHAPPY SAMOA

History of Foreign Rule in the Little Pacific Islands

GERMANY'S proposal to the other treaty powers in Samoan affairs, for the division of the group of South Pacific Islands, cannot be said to meet with general favor. The plan suggested gives to that country all that is of any value, on the basis that Germans own much of the land and have most of the commerce. The latter consists of copra, and has fallen from $3,000,000 annually to $300,000 in consequence of the continuous state of warfare. The Samoans have always wanted American control exclusively. They are tall, copper colored and intelligent.

The Samoan or Navigator Islands are so located in the Southern Pacific ocean that they afford excellent advantage for a coaling place for vessels. The United States become interested in them in 1872 just after a disastrous civil war caused by the proclamation of a young chief who declared himself king, contrary to the customs of the country. Commodore Meade, of our navy, visited the islands at this time and acted upon the request of the natives to take the excellent harbor of Pango-Pango under the protection of the United States. President Grant sent Col. A. B. Steinberger on two expeditions to the chiefs, who unanimously expressed their desire for an American protectorate, and President Grant presented them with a beautiful flag, copied from our own. It had seven alternate red and white



STATE CANOES OF MALIETOA AND MATAAFA.

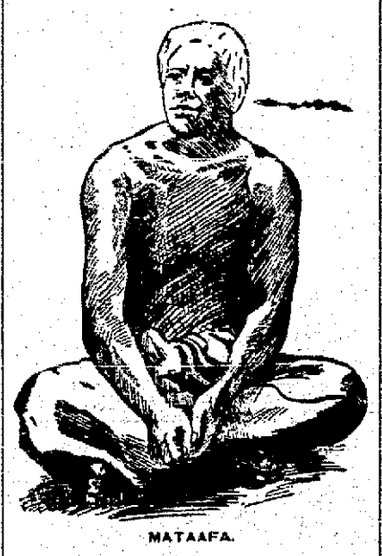
stripes and a large star in a blue field, a representation of the eight principal islands of the 14 that compose the group. A form of constitution was also presented which the natives joyfully accepted. It provided for the election of a king every four years, and the senate and assembly were to be elected every two years. Col. Steinberger was chosen prime minister for life. Public schools were created throughout the islands in which the native and English languages were taught and the marriage and divorce laws of California were adopted. A police force was organized in Apia and regulations adopted that secured peace and happiness to the people.

Steinberger, however, soon showed the duplicity with which he had acted his part. He was really a secret agent of Mr. Godeffries, the German firm that had most of the trade with the islands, and had imposed upon Grant, who thought him sincere in his protestations of American sympathies. He soon instigated King Malietoa, of an old royal house, to make war on Tupua, another king, and furnished rifles which were sent him by the German firm, the intention of the Germans being to secure the administration of the finances and the sovereignty of the islands. Malietoa soon saw through the scheme and banished Steinberger. The Germans then armed Malietoa's rivals and Malietoa was forced to abdicate, but the majority of the people remained faithful to him and he fought his way back to power, and the official recognition of the United States gave him added strength in his office. This chief soon after, in 1888, concluded a treaty with the United States, giving to this country Pango-Pango, on Tutuila island, for a harbor and coaling station. The following year he made a perpetual treaty of amity and commerce with Germany, confirmed the land grants to German residents and debarred himself from future interference with their affairs. This treaty is said to have been a forced one. England in 1879 secured a similar treaty and the right to select a harbor for a naval and coaling station, and a few weeks later the United States, England and Germany entered into a convention by which the consular agents of these countries assumed the administration of the district and town of Apia for three years, then to revert to Malietoa.

The wars between the two kingly claimants had not ceased and in 1881 the three governments, to bring about peace, recognized both by agreeing that Malietoa should reign as king and Tupua as vice king. Germans continued their policy of bartering rifles and ammunition for land at 37½ cents per acre, and in 1884 Dr. Stubel, the German consul, by threats compelled Malietoa to sign a treaty creating a council composed of Germans, who could make all laws affecting Germans and their interests, and giving Germans many branches of the government. The German emperor was petitioned to cancel this treaty, Malietoa relating the fact that it had been forced from him and that the Germans had always incited the populace to rebellion, and a year later Malietoa offered the sovereignty to both England and the United States in his efforts to escape German aggression and injustice. The British government at that time supported German encroachments, in accordance with a secret understanding, and the entire municipal control of Apia passed to the latter's hands.

Bismarck determined in 1886 to create a state of affairs that would lead to annexation by Germany, even though the reichstag had refused to advance money to the Hamburg Commercial and Plantation company, successor of the Godeffries, the company being involved by reason of its heavy expenses in surreptitiously arming the natives and creating wars. Admiral Knorr was sent to bring about the desired result, but he was brought up with a round turn by the American consul, Greenebaum, who declared an American protectorate, to which the English consul gave his support, and when a British warship entered the harbor a few days later Knorr cleared out. Bismarck determined on high-handed measures and sent four warships under Huesner, who seized the government, tried to capture Malietoa, declared war against him and proclaimed king Germany's favorite rebel, Tamasase. Malietoa was captured, held in German islands and finally in Hamburg, and fully 50 of his chiefs were banished. By personal cruelties, making the natives intoxicated, firing in the streets, the Germans strove to bring about a war, and England and United States gave half-hearted recognition to the usurpation of the government. A conference was held in Washington, which was broken off by Secretary of State Bayard when it became evident England would support Germany in consideration of the latter country agreeing to keep out of the Papuan, Egyptian, South African and the River Niger and the Zanzibar questions.

When ten days later a German fleet started for Samoa, an act almost equivalent to a declaration of war, American and English vessels were sent also. Great excitement prevailed throughout the country, as a battle was surely expected. A civil war resulted and Mataasese was defeated by those who rallied around Mataafa, a relative of Malietoa. Bismarck was warned by the American government after 18 towns had been shelled, and he asked the



MATAAFA.

reopening of the discontinued conference. President Harrison took a firm stand, his plan was generally accepted and Malieton was returned to the islands and elected king. The convention resulted in an agreement that the three governments should share in ruling the islands, America to appoint the chief justice and Germany the ruler of Apia. This latter official never worked in harmony with the other officials, never failing to act in accordance with Germany's plan of seizure. He always smuggled arms to the Tamasese faction and incited wars. Cleveland in his second term wanted to withdraw entirely from the tripartite arrangement, but congress refused to comply with his recommendations. The friction over Germany's continued acts of aggression has ever since continued, leading many times to the verge of hostilities between the Germans and ourselves. When the last war had been stopped, a few weeks ago, it was agreed to discontinue the office of king and govern by consuls. This arrangement has yet to be ratified.

M. H. WILLIAMSON.

RACE HORSES GO TO BOER WAR

Worn-Out Runners Are Bought in Chicago by the British Government.

Pinkey Potter, a one-time famous race horse, is on his way to South Africa, along with other worn-out runners, to join the English cavalry in the war against the Boers. From the starter's flag to the bugle calls of England's dragoons will be the lot of nearly 2,000 American race horses. J. D. Bryan, an agent of the English government, visited the Harlem race track, Chicago, and then left for St. Louis, where he expected to secure at least 25 horses that will do duty in the Transvaal war.

The owners of horses unsuited to carrying off purses have reaped a good profit by selling their stock to the English government.

The prices ranged from $25 all the way to $200, it is said. Many of the stable boys insisted that J. H. ("Texas") Smith, who sold Pinkey Potter, had received $200 for his horse, but Mr. Smith refused to confirm the rumor.

"While the English government has nearly 15,000 head of horses in times of peace, this number is at once doubled in case of war," said Mr. Bryan. "Many of the race horses are not fit to carry a large man with all his heavy trappings, but I have found a good lot so far and hope to secure more in St. Louis.

"In England the government has what you might call a horse militia. Persons having a number of horses apply to the war department and an officer is sent to examine them. The owner agrees always to hold them ready subject to the call of the government. For this they receive $2.50 a horse annually."

STEERS FOR CUBA.

Shipment from Western Texas to Havana of Five Thousand Head Has Begun.

The shipment of thousands of cattle to Cuba from west Texas has begun at El Paso. Five thousand two-year-old steers will be consigned to New Orleans parties, who will export them to Havana. These cattle are part of a bunch of 31,000 head purchased last fall from Senor Don Luis Terrazas, the cattle king of Chihuahua, and are being rounded up on the ranges in southwestern Chihuahua.

It required 150 cars, or ten trains, to handle the first shipment of 5,000 head. This marks the practical reopening of the Cuban cattle market to that part of Texas and presages the possibility of El Paso as an important shipping point. The shipment was to be made through Cox & Kayser, who also have 13,000 head more, which will probably be used in the Cuban trade. On the various ranches of Senor Terrazas there are about 250,000 head of cattle, many of which will find their way into the Cuban markets.

Senor Terrazas is one of the wealthiest men in Mexico. He was formerly governor of Chihuahua. He owns almost one-sixth of that state and cannot tell within 15,000 how many cattle he owns.

WOMAN ALMOST A SKELETON.

Seventh-Day Adventist Lives on Nothing But Meat and Flour—Takes Her Guide from Ezekiel.

Mrs. John Riggs, a well-known adherent of Seventh-Day Adventism, of Battle Creek, Mich., has become practically a living skeleton from one of the longest fasts on record.

Mrs. Riggs, while studying the Bible, came across Ezekiel 4:9: "Take thou also unto thee wheat and barley and beans and lentils and millet and fitches and put them in one vessel, and make thee bread thereof, according to the number of days that thou shalt lie upon thy side. Three hundred and ninety days shalt thou eat thereof."

She has been fulfilling that order for two years, her Ezekiel bread consisting of hardened cake of graham flour, rolled oats, cornmeal and water. Not even fruit would she eat. She has become almost a skeleton and her lips are blue. She bids fair to live, however, and believes that Christ will come soon to this earth. Mrs. Riggs' husband disagreed with her on the subject of diet and felt that he was called to preach the Gospel. He went to Chicago and is now a pupil of John Alexander Dowie. Mrs. Riggs remains true to her firm belief in the power of the Seventh-Day Adventist church.

DEFINING WOMAN'S POSITION.

Animated Discussion by the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia Over Committee's Report.

The Scriptural position of women in the home and in the church was the subject which brought on an exciting discussion at the meeting of the Presbyterian synod of Virginia the other day at Huntington, W. Va. The matter arose over the report of a committee last year to define woman's position. The report declares that in this country the principle of subordination is distinctly affirmed, which subordination of women by Divine appointment the "woman's movement" ignores and denies that the home is woman's sphere. There she should remain and be modest, meek and quiet. She should not, the report holds, have office in the church, exhort, preach or lead in prayer, but she may sing in church, Sunday school or aid societies. The report aroused a most animated discussion.

Javan Lake of Boiling Mud.

Near Grobogana, Java, there is a lake of boiling mud about two miles in circumference. Immense columns of steaming mud are constantly arising and descending.

Visiting Dentists for Schools.

At the recent first congress of Russian dentists it was decided to petition the government to appoint a visiting dentist for every school in the empire.

TIMELY BOOK NOTES.

A new play by Ibsen will be published about Christmas. Its name has not yet been divulged.

Justin McCarthy, the historian and novelist, has just undergone the last of a series of operations for the relief of his eyes, and it is now expected that his sight will be completely restored.

"Ouida" seems to have permanently retired from exploiting the peccadillos of high life, and to have confined herself to extracting the essence of art from the more lowly spheres of life. A new story from her pen is to be entitled "The Waters of Edera," and is a tale of Italian village life.

A volume that will keenly interest a large and ever-growing number of readers is entitled "Lamb and Hazlitt; Further Letters and Records," by W. Carew Hazlitt, which is announced to be published in London. These are two characters in English literature who may be ranked among its princes and about whose works no one ever tires.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon does not regard "In His Steps" as the best of the several books he has written and published. The reading public, however, does not agree with him, and its verdict is accepted. It is commonly supposed that "In His Steps" netted its author a very large sum, but such is not the case. It was copyrigthed in this country only, so the author receives no royalty from England, where it has had the largest sale. In this country Mr. Sheldon sought to get his book on the market so as to sell it at a low price in order that it would have a wide circulation.

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING.

Lady Colin Campbell is an accomplished fencer.

Miss Helen Long, who has presided over the home of the secretary of the navy for two years, has the degree of M. D. from Johns Hopkins.

Miss Cecilia Beaux, of Philadelphia, has been appointed as the only woman on the jury to select exhibits for the United States fine arts departments at the Paris exposition.

The first Russian woman ever admitted to practice in the United States district court of southern New York is Miss Alice Berber, who was so honored a few days ago.

The first lady student to be received into the Chicago theological seminary is Miss Florence Fenshain, professor of Old Testament literature in the American college for girls in Constantinople.

Miss Alice De Rothschild, who was recently naturalized in England, was sincerely devoted to her brother, the late Baron Nathaniel, and inherited a large life interest in his immense fortune. The lady is very clever and a social success.

The widow of former Gov. Atkinson, of Georgia, has created something of a sensation in business and social circles by going into the field as a general state agent for fire and life insurance companies. She says her purpose is to make a living and educate her five children. She is already doing well and has received letters of congratulation from numerous society women.

SOME FIRST APPEARANCES.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

The first air pump was made in 1654.

Anaesthesia was first discovered in 1844.

The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

The first lucifer match was made in 1829.

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

The first matches were made at Nuremburg in 1477.

The first newspaper advertisements appeared in 1652.

The first copper coin was coined in New Haven in 1687.

Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first almanac was printed by George von Purback in 1460.

The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padua in 1368.

Glass was early discovered. Glass beads were found on mummies over 3,000 years old.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812.

The first national bank in the United States was incorporated by congress, December 31, 1783.

The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, N. Y., in March, 1808.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Germany has organized a tool trust for the purpose of antagonizing the introduction of American-made tools into that country.

Already half a dozen American engineering plants have been established in Europe, and some 20 more American firms have the matter of building European plants under consideration.

Several soda lakes have been found in the foothills near Ashcroft, B. C. According to Feilden's Magazine, their bottoms and shores are incrusted with a natural washing compound containing borax and soda. It is quite equal to the washing powders in common use for cleansing purposes. About 275 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of one lake. It is handled exactly the same as ice. One lake alone contains 20,000 tons.

The production of petroleum in the world is 5,000,000,000 gallons, of which 2,500,000,000 are produced in the United States, 2,250,000,000 in Russia, 87,000,000 in Austria, 72,000,000 in Sumatra, 30,000,000 in Java, 20,000,000 in Canada, 24,000,000 in Roumania, 15,000,000 in India, 8,000,000 in Japan, 7,000,000 in Germany, 3,000,000 in Peru and the smaller remainder in Italy and other countries.

People's Free Wants

Will Fill Your Wants.

The NEWS is the medium through which the general public may have their wants supplied. Quick results; best returns. Situations or help wanted, lost and found, for rent, want to rent—all advertisements under these heads of 25 words, two insertions free to subscribers of this paper. For Sale are charged for payable in advance. The NEWS is the recognized directory for those desiring to supply such wants. Everything coming under the other headings, one time 25 cents, 3 times 35 cents. All ads payable in advance

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—Girl for housework. Inquire at Mrs. E. Blank, 700 Linden street.

WANTED—Board for woman and two children. Will furnish own room if necessary. Address 'S' care NEWS.

WANTED—Good girl for general house work, small family, good wages. Inquire at 736 west High street.

WANTED—Two lady boarders. For further information call at this office. 3t

WANTED.—To rent typewriter. Will buy one second-hand, but must be cheap and in good order. Address A G, Care of NEWS.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework small family, reference required. Apply at 807 west Market street.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 746 W. Market. No washing or cooking.

WANTED—Bell boys—Enquire at the Lima House. 3t

WANTED—Bids for burying 8,000 feet of pipe line. W A Matteson, care of Oak Restaurant. 3t

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Ladies gold watch, Elgin movement in 1st class condition very cheap for cash. Address A B 413 Prospect avenue.

LOST—Setter pup 7 months old black face, black ticked over body. Return to 130 east High street and receive a reward. 2t

FOR RENT—Five room house at 935 north Elizabeth street. Call after six o'clock p m on premises. 3t

WANTED—To rent two unfurnished rooms in block. Address W F care NEWS.

WANTED—Situation at any kind of work. Call at 605 north Union street.

FOR SALE—County map; latest make; will sell at a bargain. Inquire at the NEWS office.

FOR SALE—A good young jersey cow, will be fresh next month. Call at 724 south Pine. 3t

FOR SALE—A good driving horse, cheap if sold soon. Inquire of W. Anderson, 4 miles east of city on High street road.

FOR RENT, ETC.

FOR RENT—House of 4 rooms, at 833 north Main street. Call on premises. Mrs Murphy 853 north Main street.

FOR RENT—Good desirable dwelling on west Spring street. All modern conveniences. Call at Gooding's Shoe Store.

LOST—A Coolie Shepherd Pup, 5 months old, black, marked with white and yellow legs and feet. Information of its whereabouts will be rewarded by W. D. Craig, Lima Ice & Coal Co.

CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY FILES Are meeting with universal favor. Cheap, handy and ingenious. Have you seen them? If not, address Albert Norris, Agent, 216 N. Elizabeth street. 3 3t

WANTED—Route boys. None need apply under 15 years of age. Call at the NEWS office at once.

WANTED—To sell my entire house hold fixtures and furniture at private sale by Wednesday, as I am going to move away from town. B. F. Rish, 421 south Jackson.

WANTED—By man and wife with no children two or three furnished rooms in a private family for light housekeeping price must be reasonable and in a good part of town, 125 east McKibben street.

FOR RENT—Seven room house all modern conveniences. 914 east High street.

WANTED—Two men wanted to cut 300 cords of wood. 914 east High street.

CACTI IN A BOTTLE.

Thus Inclosed They Will Grow Without Air or Water and Flourish for Years.

A new method of growing cacti has been discovered in the botannical gardens of Berlin. All that is required is a shapely bottle, a little rich earth and a few cactus seeds that can be bought of any florist for a few cents. Bottles in which creme de menthe or some of the other cordials usually come, are well adapted to this purpose on account of the clearness of the glass and the grace of their shape.

Having secured the bottle, cleanse it thoroughly and then put earth in it until the bottom is covered to a height of about an inch. Sprinkle this earth well, almost soaking wet, and then throw in three or four cactus seeds. Close the bottle snugly with a tight-fitting cork and seal it well with sealing wax. Tie a strong cord around the neck of the bottle and hang it in a window that the sun reaches for at least several hours every day. In cold weather the bottle must not be exposed. The living room with a constant temperature of 70 degrees or more, suits the experiment admirably. Then the entire process of growth can be watched with no small interest. The opening and rooting of the seeds and the gradual development of the plants will follow, almost as if by magic.

A Small Boy's Big Bear.

The largest bear killed in middle Pennsylvania for many years was of the genuine Black mountain variety, and tipped the scales at 350 pounds. It attracted a great deal of attention when brought to Altoona, especially as it had been shot by a boy 14 years old. The boy's father tells the tale. "We had been after the animal for several weeks, off and on, and twice we followed him to his lair, but could not dislodge him. The other morning the bear was seen in a field not far from my house, and my brother and I, with my son, gave him a hot chase. He gained on us, and we would likely have lost him had it not been for the boy. We had posted him on the public road where the bear had crossed before, and, sure enough, Bruin took the same track this time. The boy saw him coming, and, although it must have been a terrifying sight, he held his ground and planted a bullet square into the bear's brain."

Change of Color in Cats.

Twelve black cats were put in a New York cold-storage warehouse. At the end of six months their hair had turned white.

Decrease of Crime.

If the reports of the criminal courts of the state of New York may be taken as an index it is safe to say that crime is on the decrease in the United States.

Dr W Wixon, Italy Hill, N Y, says, "I heartily recommend One Minute Cough Cure. It gave my wife immediate relief in suffocating asthma." Pleasant to take. Never fails to quickly cure all coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. H F Vortkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have money to loan at 5 and 6 per cent, privilege of paying off principal at any time, or any part. Be sure and see us before making arrangements for a loan.

T. K. WILKINS
Room 22 Opera Block

DR. M. B. DOTY,
Dentist,
Gazette Block, East High Street.
No Specialties, but Dentistry and Oral Surgery practiced in all its departments.

J D Bridges, Editor "Democrat," Lancaster, N H, says: "One Minute Cough Cure is the best remedy for croup I ever used." Immediately relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. It prevents consumption. H F Vortkamp northeast cor. Main and North streets

BRIEF BITS FROM ABROAD.

Paris has 142 daily papers.

London now has women barbers.

Mexican dollars are current in China.

India has immense coal deposits.

Piquette made of American dried apples is a popular drink in Paris.

Vessels cannot be loaded or unloaded on the Sabbath at Hamilton, Ont.

Ether drinking has become so prevalent in northeast Germany that the authorities are taking steps to suppress the habit.

The German post office at Kaio Chau, China, forwarded 236,288 letters, papers and packages during the first year of its existence.

More than 400 men and women have been frequently counted at one time during the past summer at the gambling tables at Ostende.

Great Britain's post office authorities are considering the question of doing away with postage stamps entirely, and using some form of automatic cancelling machine instead.

Card playing has increased of late in Britain. The number of new packs brought into use last year exceeded 2,250,000, an increase of 250,000 on the year before and of 300,000 on 1896.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper will confer a favor by reporting to this office either by postal card or telephone.

The News solicits from its readers communications discussing pertinent questions.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET
Opposite Court House.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

Both 'Phones 417

E. W. JACKSON, President.
J. R. PINNELL, Managing Editor.

WATSON'S WEATHER.

Showers tonight and cloudy Saturday.

DON'T BE ANGRY.

The popularity of The NEWS was aptly illustrated last night. An accident to our newspaper press and to the rollers, caused a portion of the edition to be unfit to send forth, while many papers sent out were printed horribly. When the edition was half run out, the press got the sulks, and our efforts to make it preform its functions were for naught. We apologize to our subscribers who received the poor copies. and doubly apologize to those who received none whatever. The telephone inquiries would have been a strong argument for advertisers. Accidents will happen, you know, and we beg subscribers to not be angry.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the comedies of Charles Hoyt, the musical part of the evening's entertainment is always a special feature. He never presents a medly of tunes that have been played on every hand-organ, but instead, gives the public, continually, something new as well as catchy. In his comedy, "A Day and A Night," a special effort has been made to make the author terms "Musical Menu" and attractive. It has been prepared by the late Richard Stahl, while the "lyrics" are by Hoyt and others. "A day and night" will be here Saturday night.

Popular Prices.

Elmer E. Vance's famous plays "The Limited Mail," "Patent applied For" and "Queen of the Circus" which are now, after seven years of phenomenal and continuous success, making a farewell tour, prior to an extended European trip. Will be seen at the opera house. Popular prcies, 3 nights, commencing Monday, and it is said brighter and better than ever before. Beatrice, the wonderful dancer, is still with the company; all other faces being new.

DRESS GOODS SPECIALS.

Fancy Dress Goods that are worth from $1.00 to $1.25, can be had at Bluem's this week for 59 cents per yard. which is quite a bargain.

Oysters by the gallon at Ingledue's.

DEAD IN HER BED

Mrs. Cynthia J. Rickets Passed Away Very Sunddenly This Morning.

Mrs. Cybthia J. Rickets, wife of Miner C. Rickets, residing at 514 south Pine street, was found dead in her bed this morning.

She has been subject to heart trouble for a number of years, and this is given as the cause of death. Her son, Frank B Rickets, is a clerk in a local drug store, and it has been the habit of the mother to call the son, each morning. Her failure to do this this morning lead to believe that something was wrong, and the son suspicioning this, went to her room, where he found the mothers corpse. Examination proved that she had been dead many hours.

Coroner Burton was at once sumoned and in a postmortem in which Dr. Rudy, the family physician assisted, it was found that death came from heart failure. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

STANDARD AND SELECT

fresh Baltimore Oysters at Ingledue's.

TO CURE LAGRIPPE IN 2 DAYS

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Oil Market.

Tiona,	1.66
Scio	1.56
Pennsylvania.	1.56
Barnesville,	1.46
Corning,	1.39
New Castle,	1.31
North Lima,	1.11
South Lima,	1.06
Indiana	1.06

Hoosier whole wheat Pancake Flour.

Oysters at wholesale at Ingledue's.

Get your Oysters and Poultry at Ingledue's.

WANTED---3 carrier boys living in the west end; none under 15 years need apply. Report at News office 3:30 Saturday p. m.

Hoosier whole wheat Pancake Flour.

IT'S A BARGAIN.

Fancy Dress Goods for 59c per yard, this week at Bluem's.

Get your Groceries at Allen's.

DON'T FORGET INGLEDUE

or you'll repent at dinner Sunday.

Hoosier whole wheat Pancake Flour.

RICH AND RACY

Will the Trial at Police Court Be This Afternoon—Other Cases.

There is a trial set for this afternoon in the police court that promises rich and racy testimony for all who care for such. It is that wherein Mrs Laura Crossen charges James Spyker with disorderly conduct. While the title indicates little, all kinds of family scraps will probably be brought to light and a general home pow-wow result.

Henry Kiefer got his habits on last night and was quite disorderly on the public streets, when taken in charge by Officer Conway. This morning he plead guilty before His Honor, but promised better conduct, and was released.

Otho Collins was formally dismissed by the Mayor this morning. Mr. Linneman did not desire to prosecute the lad for his attempted crime, and the little matter of a forged check for $5 was too small for him to blast the life of a boy yet in his teens.

Pupil Dies After Punishment by a Teacher.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—Ten-year-old Blanche Nippold, a pupil at the Morse public school, died at the school building Thursday following slaps and a shaking administered by her teacher. The child's body was distorted and physicians say she had evidently died in a spasm. She was subject to spasms and had heart disease.

Through Car Service to Mexico.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—One of the largest daily through car services in the world will be inaugurated by the Santa Fe road Sunday. This line will begin operating a daily first-class sleeper between Kansas City, Mo., and the City of Mexico. The distance between the two points is 2,096 miles. During the entire run there will be no change whatever.

The Nebraska Vote.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 10.—Complete returns from 87 of the 90 counties in the state give Holcomb, fusion, 103,951; Reese, rep., 90,259, a fusion majority of 13,692. Remaining counties, based on last year's vote, will make the fusion majority in the state 14,000. Fusionists elect Neville to congress in the Sixth district.

Adm. Dewey and Wife in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Adm. and Mrs. Dewey arrived in New York Thursday night from Washington. They were driven direct from the West Twenty-third street ferry to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they are the guests of Mr. Boldt, the proprietor of that hotel. The admiral and his bride did not register.

Ran to Catch a Train.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Nov. 10.—Kit Burnat, a wealthy lumber man, aged 54, of Van Lue, ran several blocks to catch a train at Carey Thursday evening to return home. He was overcome with neuralgia of the heart, and just as he was boarding the train, died.

Work of Incendiaries.

KENT, O., Nov. 10.—The main building of the F. P. Musser harness factory burned Thursday night, with a total loss of $30,000 on the building and contents. Insurance, $5,000. It is believed to have been the work of incendiaries.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rev Mills, of Defiance, was in the city yesterday.

B J Brotherton was here from Delphos yesterday.

Mrs W H Leete and daughter are the guests of Ottawa friends.

Dr Bradshaw left last night for Joplin, Mo., his future home.

Cora Taylor, of west Kibby, is visiting at Hume.

Mrs C M Hughes and daughter Mrs Steckel, have returned from a visit at Norwalk.

Mrs George Straw, of Carey, is here visiting her parents, R L Bates and wife.

Mrs Kate Atkinson, who has been visiting her parents, Thos Mayo and wife, has returned to her home in Boston.

Andrew Batley and wife, of Xenia, are visiting there son, officer James Harley and family, of west North street.

J. W. Griffin and wife, have returned home from Sistersville, where they were called by the sickness of Mr. Griffin's brother, who is much improved.

J I Faulkner, is visiting Mrs D W Clum, of 688 north West street.

Mrs Cramer, of Richmond, Ind, is the guest of her brother, Dr. Dickey, of south Main street.

Wm Pifer, of west Vine street, is confined to his home by sickness.

Dr Chase and Professor Pears are shooting quail today.

Born to Mr L J Hanley and wife, a ten pound baby boy,

A baby boy has arrived at the home of Mr and Mrs Charles Tafflinger.

Mrs George Jameson, formerly of this city is sick with typhoid pneumonia at her home at North Washington.

Mrs Cliff Neise, of this city, was called to Delphos, on account of the serious injury of her brother, Wm Mahoney, who was found along the P F W & C road at Elida.

H Parham is in Yale, Portage county on business

W R Bricker and wife, of Philadelphia, are the guests of J W Lippincott and wife.

There will be a meeting of Ontario Lodge, No. 11, Pathfinders tonight.

"Walter B Richie, former Supreme Chancellor of the K. of P. of the world, of Lima, Ohio, and who customarily takes a special interest in Democratic politics in the home district of the late Calvin S. Brice, was at the St Nicholas Wednesday. He did not talk politics on his arrival."—Cincinnati Post.

Fresh Vegetables at Allen's.

Hoosier whole wheat Pancake Flour.

Dressed Chickens at Allens.

We Can Show
More
Heating Stoves
Than Any
Firm in Lima.
Newson-Deakin-
Bond Co.

FAUROT
OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, November 11.
. . HOYT'S . .
Best Musical Farce
A Day and A Night
"A GOOD LAUGH."
Funny Sayings, Catchy Songs, Jingling Music, Pretty Girls.
Prices—25, 50 and 75 cents.

FAUROT
OPERA HOUSE

The Vance Comedy Co., will appear for the ... commencing
Monday, Nov. 13,
In a wonderfully successful repertoire of ...
Repertoire.
Monday night, "The Limited Mail."
Tuesday night—"Patent applied For."
Wednesday night—"Queen of the Circus."
Prices---10, 20 and 30c.

WE ARE RECEIVING
DISHES
EVERY DAY.

The tables and shelves of this department never contained such pretty goods as now. Our lady friends and customers are invited to call and inspect goods and prices.

The Newson - Deakin - Bond Company.

Ladies' Kid Gloves . . .

Our Clementina special make of gloves unequaled for style, quality and perfection of fit. It is such splendid goods as these that have given this department the prominence it has and made it headquarters for everything in the glove line---made with two clasps, all the new fall shades, also white and black. Every pair fitted.

= **$1.00** =

G. E. BLUEM,

57 Public Square. 2nd Floor. Take the Elevator.

An Avalanche of Bargains.

Special Sale on autumn Suits and Overcoats.
Special Sale on autumn Suits and Overcoats.

All the finest New York and Rochester makes and epual to the custom made.

10.00 Suits and Overcoats go for	- -	$6.90
12.00 Suits and Overcoats go for	- -	$8.50
14.00 Suits and Overcoats go for	- -	$9.85

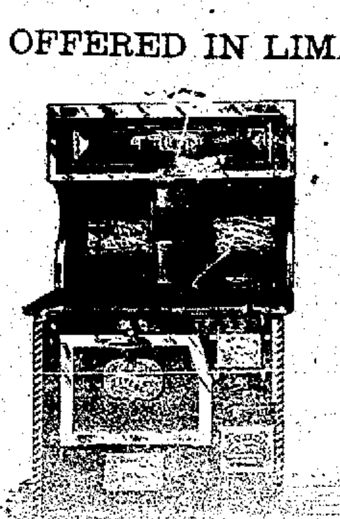
Why pay 20.00, 25.00 and 30.00 for made to measure suits and Overcoats when our finely tailored goods take their place! See us on Furnishings. See us on "Young's" and "Keystone" Hats. See us on Footwear, a guaranteed saving of 25 to 33 per cent.

THE GLOBE,
Clothing and Shoe Store.

202 North Main Street, 2 doors south of Watson's Grocery.

Get one of Our tickets on the $30.00 Symnra Rugs, ticket with every 50 cent purchase,

WE SELL THE
BEST RANGE
OFFERED IN LIMA.



Double Steel Sides.
Sectional Oven Plates.
Ideal Bakers.
Will burn hard coal, soft coal, wood or gas,
Others may be as cheap, but not half so good.

THE NEWSON - DEAKIN - BOND COMPANY.

THE UNION Clothing and Shoe Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Are you aware of the vast difference in the ready made clothing daily sold in this city? Only a small percentage of it is reliable. In the majority of cases the purchaser is unacquainted with the material and looks only at the color and pattern, giving no attention to make, finish and detail. If a garment looks well, apparently that is all that is required, and dealers do not hesitate to warrant it as high grade, though the make be inferior as well as the quality. In this way a great amount of poor clothing is worked off on the public. The Union's better grade of Suits and Overcoats are made according to the Union's instuctions, perfect in every detail, equal to tailor-made in fit and of reliable cloths only. We can conscientiously guarantee our better grades of Clothing. The Union is not obliged to stoop to deception or the offer of small artifices so freely adopted by less conscientious competitors. The Union has built up its immense business by dealing honestly with the public, selling precisely what it advertises, giving strict attention to quality and make, and dealing in nothing that will not stand the test of time and wear. Our prices are nevertheless the lowest in Lima, because we sell much larger quantities and are under less expense than any other Lima store with as many departments as The Union. One Price to Everybody and Money Back If You Want It.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Great Consignment Sale

AT THE

Broker Clothing Store,

221-223 South Main Street. IS NOW GOING ON.

We have a big line of ladies', misses' and children's Cloaks, Capes and Jackets, skirt, wrappers and cassimere mackintoshes, wh ch have been consigned to us by a firm who were compelled to go out of business, to be sold at the lowest prices. These goods are the latest styles and up-to-date. We also have a large stock of men's, ladies', Misses', and children's Underwear. men's and boys' Overcoats, Suits, Hats and Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

We have purchased several stocks this summer, that have been placed at force sale, at very low prices, and the merchants were compelled to retire from business. These goods are of the better class and were purchased from some of the best firms in the country. The summer goods were offered by us a short time since and sold to patrons in Lima and Allen county; and they are aware and know that they are truly bargains.

We have commenced with the winter goods which we will sell at equally as low prices as our summer sale, and all goods will be sold at a bargain. All of these goods marked in plain figures and at very low prices This will be the greatest opportunity and greatest sale for Lima and Allen county. Come early and avail yourself of this chance as these goods cannot be duplicated. Our store will be kept open evenings to permit those who are unable to attend during the day to avail themselves of this great opportunity.

BROKER CLOTHING STORE,

221-223 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSLETS.

A Column of City Happenings Made Brief for Busy Readers.

Maplewood Place.

Owners of lots in Maplewood Place assembled at the Opera House last night, when the division of lots took place. W H Leete was selected for chairman, R H Gamble, secretary, J W Rowlands, H J Jacobson, J L B Leatherman and Dr Johnson, of Harrod, were selected for judges, P R Kerr and O F Ramseyer officiated at the churns wherein the contracts and deeds were placed and two ladies did the drawing.

Music was furnished during the evening by the Opera House orchestra, and everything passed off pleasantly and satisfactorily. Everybody didn't get the best lot but it was the fault of fortune and no one had reason to complain. F. M. Randall, of Alger, drew the first lot No. 5519. Mr. Randall had declined to serve as a judge because he wanted to get home.

Non-Partisans Called Together.

Although the campaign and election is now over the Non Partisans are called together for a meeting at their headquarters room 19 Opera House Block, on Monday evening, Nov. 13th, 1899 at 7:30 o'clock to congratulate and perfect plans for the spring campaign and to transact business that is of vital importance to all.

Population Increasing.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hanley, a 10 pound boy has made his arrival. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Taflinger, of Holly street are receiving congratulations over the advent of a nine pound boy at their home.

Very Low.

Tony Bressler is in a precarious condition suffering from cancer of the free.

Bottle Exploded.

George Zwilling, employed as bottler at Christen's Bottling Works on east Market street, was badly cut about the chin this morning by a bottle exploding in his hands.

FINE FAT TURKEYS

Dressed Ducks and Chickens at Ingledue's.

We Can Show
More
Heating Stoves
Than Any
Firm in Lima.
Newson-Deakin
Bond Co.

NOW BREWER.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHT PAGE.

Morning Session.

At the session of the court this morning, the defense finished the call of witnesses. They have introduced some twenty witnesses to substantiate the bad reputation of the plaintiff. After they had rested, the attorneys for the plaintiff brought forward some half dozen witness who testified as to the good reputation of the plaintiff during her residence in Middlepoint, and stating that her chastity was never questioned. Among the witnesses brought forward by the plaintiff in maintenance of good reputation were three from Delphos, her home.

Mr. Ridenour Ill

Attorney J C Ridenour was taken suddenly ill yesterday afternoon and was forced to leave the court room. He was not present today, and the physicians in attendants fear he will have an attack of pneumonia. He has suffered from chills and fever. Mr Halfhill will follow Judge West in the arguments for the defence, while Mr Moyer will open the plea of the plaintiff. These arguments will likely begin this afternoon.

The Plaintiff Recalled.

As we go to press, Mrs White, the plaintiff, is again on the stand, and stated the defendant offered her $5,000 to call the thing off; and denies that she made any threats as to ruining Mr. Brewer. Her voice is sweet and her answers came clear and open as a crystal.

Adjudged Insane.

Sheriff Bogart yerterday took Mrs Loeda Bates to the State Hospital at Toledo, she having been adjudged insane in the probate courts.

To the Reform School.

Judge Robb yesterday sentenced Donald Miller, the young son of Mrs Ella Miller to the reform school at Lancaster. Bob he and young Fred Slawson were taken there today.

Real Estate Transfers.

Wm. N. Greer and Nancy J. Greer to R. C. Eastman, 60 feet off of the north end of lot 712, Lima, $1300.

L. B. Hallan and R C Eastman to Wm. N. Greer, east half of out lot 93 Haller and Baxter's addition to Lima, $ 50.

$1

To Toledo and return via the C H & D Ry. Sunday, Nov. 12. Train leaves Lima 7:43 a. m. Returning trains will leave Toledo at 3:00 p. m. and 10:00 p. m. Toledo has many attractions for the Sunday visitor. Last fall excursion. Herman Eckhardt, Agent.

The NEWS want column is the real thing.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

A special good bargain—Dress goods worth $1 and $1 25 can be bought for 59c per yard, this week at Bloom's.

BOND ISSUE

Was Voted a Two Thirds Majority and Has Carried.

Clerk Lynch has completed the vote on the bond issue and it carried by the legal two thirds vote. The sewer bond vote resulted:—In favor 2,691; approved, 899. On the issue of bonds for new hose houses the vote stands: Yeas, 2, 575; Nay, 751.

Hoosier whole wheat Pancake Flour.

The Nickel Plate Road

Offers one and one third fare for the round trip Nov. 29th and 30th, good returning until Dec. 1st inclusive, account Thanksgiving Day. Tickets available within a radius of 150 miles. Inquire agents.

THE MARKETS.

Quotations received daily by private wire by the G. R. Bentle Commission Co., dealers in all New York stocks and Chicago grain and provisions Room 17, opera house block. New phone 286.

Wheat—Dec: Opening, 67⅝; high, 67¾; low, 67⅛; close, 67⅝-¾. May: Opening, 71⅛; high, 71⅛; low, 71⅛; close 71⅝.

Corn—Dec: Opening, 31⅛; high, 31⅜-½; low, 31⅛; close, 31⅛-¼. May: Opening, 32½; high, 32¾; low, 32½; close, 32½-⅝.

Oats—Dec: Opening, 22⅛; high, 22⅜-½; low, 22⅛; close, 22⅛. May: Opening, 23⅝; high, 23⅞; low, 23⅝; close, 23⅞.

Pork—Dec: Opening, 8.17; high, 8.27; low, 8.17; close, 8.25. June: Opening, 9.70; high, 9.72; low, 9.65; close, 9.72.

Liverpool Cables—Wheat, 5-8 lower; Corn, 1-2 lower. Puts, 17 3 8; calls, 68.

We Can Show
More
Heating Stoves
Than Any
Firm in Lima.
Newson-Deakin
Bond Co.

MOTIONLESS FOR HALF A DAY.

Man Wins a Dollar by an Extraordinary Feat of Endurance in New York City.

Fischel Naussbaum has the courage of his convictions. On a wager of one dollar he stood for 12 hours the other day within a small chalked circle, and without once moving his feet from their position assumed when he stepped within the marked spot. The conditions of the task prevented Naussbaum from eating, drinking, smoking or moving his feet a fraction of an inch during the 12 hours. And this nerve-racking, muscle-testing task he accomplished for a single dollar—the wager.

"I will do it. I can do it," he exclaimed when the task was suggested to him.

"For a dollar you can't do it," challenger Isidor Krakow, the sweatshop boss.

"Do it," retorted Naussbaum, scornfully. "I will wager my beard against your dollar that I can do it," and in a trice Naussbaum had drawn a circle on the floor and without any preparation in the least took his position in the ring.

An East side sweatshop in New York city was the scene of Naussbaum's remarkable test of endurance. In the place were two score of men and women. A dozen sewing machines buzzed noisily. At three o'clock he had been standing motionless for eight hours. His feet had not moved a fraction of an inch. There was an almost imperceptible side motion of the body, caused by the violent throbbing of the blood through the veins. His hands hung down by his side. The veins swelled under the pressure of blood and showed like whipcords on his bared arms. Frequently he raised his arm above his head to relieve the sensation of pressure.

At seven o'clock Naussbaum stepped from the ring. The twelfth hour had passed. He had won Krakow's dollar. He kept his beard.

RUSKIN'S DISLIKE FOR BABIES

Letters from the Writer, Just Published, Tell of His Confessed Preference for Little Pigs.

Several new and interesting letters of Ruskin appear in the last London Outlook. The writer, obviously intimate with Ruskin, gives some charming pictures of the author, especially emphasizing his affection for young people, babes excepted. Ruskin wrote to his friend:

"I can't pretend to care for things I don't care for. I don't care for babies; rather, I have an objection to them. I have no respect for them whatsoever. I like little pigs ever so much better. Here's my little wood woman come down to fetch me my fagots. She's got nine piglets to take care of, and her whole heart is set on them, and I call her Pigwinnia and inquire for the family anxiously every day. But you really must excuse me to care for inferior beings."

His whole heart smote him, for he writes a little later: "But, indeed, you sent me quite a dreadful little shriek when I said I didn't like babies, and you never wrote me a word more, and I was unhappy about it."

He always is ready to talk frankly of celebrated people. He had known Turner, the Brownings, the Carlyles. For Carlyle he had the greatest reverence and affection, and would speak with a sort of indignant amusement of such enthusiasts as wished to enshrine Jane Welsh Carlyle as a martyr to her man's bad temper.

He admitted that Carlyle was frequently "irritable." He was habitually melancholy;

"But so am I"—and he was easily irritated. "The shrew his wife knew this, and by the tones of her voice, as she rasped out his name, could set his nerves on edge."

FIGHTS POLYGAMY.

Miss Helen Gould Contributes the Sum of $6,000 to Aid in the War on Mormonism.

Miss Helen Gould has given $6,000 to the League for Social Service to be used in the crusade against Mormonism. As a medium through which to use her money most effectively in aiding in the expulsion from congress of Brigham H. Roberts Miss Gould chooses the league because its definite object is the social and industrial advancement of the country.

She intends to use also every personal effort to bring to a successful end the organized attack on polygamous practices which the league has planned.

The league has issued 1,070,000 pamphlets in pursuance of Miss Gould's directions. They are aimed directly at Mormonism, and will be distributed all over the United States. When they are exhausted millions more will follow them. It is the intention of the league to follow up the advantage gained through Miss Gould's act and to continue the paper warfare vigorously.

Your Last Chance

To get a life sized India Ink Portrait for 98 cents enlarged from any small pictures, correct likeness guaranteed.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.

I will continue to make these pictures at this price

PROF. T. A. STANLEY,

109 East Wayne Street.

MRS. F. LIGHT.

Billy's Opinion of the Drama

"YOU OUGHT to been ever at the opera house last night," said Billy. "They had a warm show."

"Did you like it?" I asked.

"Well, it wuz a little yellow in spots, but it give you a run for your money," replied Billy. "There wuz somethin' comin' off every minute or two, an' it kept you guessin' what wuz goin' to tear loose next. I like that kind of a show better than one of these society plays where a bunch o' swell geezers in dress suits come in an' put on a lot o' hot dog an' don't do nothin' but talk. Percy starts an argument with Mabel and Mabel gives Percy a quiet roast, an' there's a lot o'

HE COULD HAVE BORROWED MONEY.

talk wasted, an' then when it's all over you don't know what's happened. I want one o' these plays where a man shoots somebody else or sets fire to the house every five or six minutes. I want the show to be so good that I won't be thinkin' all the time that the seat don't fit my back. I want to forget where I am. That's me."

"I take it that you prefer plays of the robust description. You go in for the thrilling melodrama."

"That's right. They can't hand me too many thrills. This play last night was full o' 'em. That villain wuz the toughest guy I ever saw. He wuz the in' dirt there for five acts before they copped him an' put him away. Oh, but he was mean! He wore good cloze an' had a black mustache an' of course it's a cinch he smoked cigarettes all the time an' never took his gloves off. That's one thing I never could understand. Now, on the stage, the villain always smokes cigarettes an' the more he smokes the meaner he is, but you take it off the stage and the fellow that smokes cigarettes all the time wouldn't hurt anybody. You couldn't imagine him stealin' a girl or killin' his gray-headed uncle so as to get hold of the will, could you? The wickedest thing he ever does is shake dice for the lemonade. That's one thing I won't stand for. A man ain't a villain just becuz he smokes cigarettes."

"How was the heroine?" I asked.

"She was a small looker, but you never saw anybody have so much trouble. The villain and his tough gang put up a job on her an' this guy she was stuck on, just as soon as the curtain went up, and they certainly had rough times after that. They didn't do a thing to her but steal her an' put her down in a tough basement an' they

ALWAYS SMOKING CIGARETTES.

treated her worse than most women treat a hired girl. The fellow that she wuz stuck on was the main cheese of the play. He was 'it'—the real hero. They turned the red light on him whenever there was any excuse for it. She put up a bold front, but I thought he wuz a good deal of a lobster, becuz he stood around an' talked about how he felt an' what he wuz goin' to do, when he ought to been out makin' good an' gettin' even with these tough boys. My, my, but they put up a tall job on him. They made it out that he killed the old man in the first act becuz he'd had a quarrel with the old man about the girl, an' besides his revolver wuz found in the room, an' he certainly seemed to be up against it. They had him pinched and put in the cooler an' then they come an' give him the laugh through the bars. But the little girl stood up for him. About the time he escaped from the jail by jumpin a thousand feet, more or less, into the water, the tough gang kidnaped the girl an' after that he wuz busy dodgin' the coppers an' tryin' to rescue the girl. He got to be a regular large. When a man didn't have nothin' else to do he took a shot at the hero. But they never fazed him. I think he wore a steel undercoat. But he turned up in the end, all right, all right. He got the girl an' the coin an' was set free with a nice clean shave an' a button-hole bouquet. He wuz the real doughnut, and no mistake. An' the villain was properly swiped. The coppers had him when the curtain went down. I don't know what they done to him, but they ought to hung him or chopped his head off, one or the other."

"Well, I suppose you were satisfied, virtue being triumphant," I suggested.

"Yes, I like to see it win out once in awhile, even if it's only on the stage. But if I'd been that hero I wouldn't have waited for any fifth act to get back at that villain an' his gang. I'd have got together a few of my friends an' gone after them fellows an' licked the stuffin' out of 'em, the first crack out of the box. I'd a' stopped 'em early in the game. An' if they ever had me pinched an' wuz tryin' to stack the cards against me an' send me over the road, I wouldn't be standin' around looking up at the ceiling an' tellin' how innocent I wuz. Not on your life! I'd have the slickest lawyer in town workin' on the case an' then I'd have my friends on the outside pluggin' to get the right kind of a jury. This hero in the show last night wuz what I'd call a soft mark. It wuzn't him that finally landed the tough gang. It wuz the funny guy that wuz in love with the hired girl. He overheard two of these tough mugs talkin' it over, so he put on a false bunch of whiskers an' followed 'em to the house where they wuz goin' to burn the hero an' his girl, an' just as they set fire to the house this funny boy with the whiskers rushes in, understand, an' begins to blaze away an' then he gets 'em out just in time."

"It must have been exciting," I ventured.

"Oh, it wuz one o' these shows guaranteed to keep you awake. It certainly

SHE HAS LOTS OF TROUBLE.

raised the goose-pimples to see this fellow an' the girl tied up there with the blaze comin' through the floor. It had me worried for a minute or two, but I knew they couldn't afford to let 'em cook becuz they had to use 'em in two acts after that. You ought o' heard the gallery when the guy rushed in an' cut 'em loose. That fellow could 'a' borrowed money from anybody in the house."

JOHN HAZELDEN.

MINGLE WITH OTHERS.

Why It Is Absolutely Necessary for Women to Come in Frequent Contact With Others.

If a woman is to protect herself from the ravages of worry, and to retain her youth for a longer period, she must come into more frequent contact with other people—as her husband does—and read good books; she must relieve the monotony of her duties and the limiting influence of confinement within four walls by taking outdoor exercise—a walk every day, or a spin on the bicycle; in short, she must exercise the body and mind in a healthful manner, and she will find the bloom of youth and health remain with her for years after it has faded in other women of the same age.

"The ordinary woman," says a celebrated physician, "leads such a monotonous existence that her mind has no occupation but worry.

"What she needs is to come out of herself much more than she does. She must have intercourse with more people and take more exercise.

"This she can do without neglecting home, and every right-minded man will do his best to secure for his mother, or his sister, or his wife, these aids to the retention of youthfulness of body and mind."—Woman's Life.

Country Members Predominate.

It is a fact scarcely realized in the thickly-settled sections of the north that half of the members of the national house of representatives come from places having a population of less than 6,000. The exact figures as compiled by placing the list of residences of the members of the fifty-sixth congress beside the list of cities and towns having a population of 5,000 or more, and that 150 congressmen come from places of this rank, and 177 from places of a less population.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

IN ARID COLORADO.

Irrigation Has Changed the Desert Into a Garden.

But the Profit Is Reaped by Water Monopolies Whose Proprietors Grow Fat on the Sweat of the Toilers.

[Special Denver (Col.) Letter.]

A GREAT change is taking place in Colorado. Many eastern people are under the mistaken impression that the mining industry is the principal source of its prosperity, but the stock and farming industries are much more profitable. Certainly they are more lasting. The profits of agriculture and stock raising during the present year are estimated at $60,000,000. This rapid increase is mainly owing to the numerous irrigation enterprises, especially in southern Colorado—the arid district. There are in Colorado about 5,000,000 acres of land susceptible of irrigation, and practically valueless without water. About half of this area is now under irrigation and cultivation. To water this desert region there have been constructed within the past few years 12,000 miles of irrigating canals. The capital expended is estimated at $5,000,000, not including the purchase of the arid lands. These irrigating canals extend southward from Denver to Pueblo, Canon City, Trinidad, Durango, De Beque, and throughout the Grand, San Luis and Arkansas valleys, tapping the mountain streams for hundreds of miles.

From these large canals small canals are run in various directions, carrying water to farmers throughout the districts, thus gridironing the valleys with artificial streams and, to some extent, modifying the dry, heated atmosphere.

These canals are 10 or 12 feet deep and about 20 feet wide at the bottom, sloping outward at the top. The bottom and sides are, of course, cemented "water tight." The larger ones have a capacity of irrigating about 50,000 acres of land.

In constructing these immense canals the builders have adopted the pre-

AN IRRIGATING CANAL NEAR DURANGO, COL.

historic grades and followed the lines of the ruined and forgotten primitive irrigating ditches of the aboriginal tribes who inhabited this country ages ago. The modern engineer finds that he cannot improve upon these scientific channels. Here are the ruins of ancient reservoirs, into which were led the fertilizing streams from the mountains and the rivers to nourish their growing crops.

In this arid section it requires about 18 inches of water yearly to grow crops. This water is distributed in six irrigations, of about three inches each, at stated intervals. There is much dissatisfaction among the farmers at the appropriation of these natural streams by the water syndicates. Stock raisers must also pay a royalty

HEADGATE OF CANAL.

for water, as the streams are fenced with barbed wire, or guarded. The few sluggish streams on the desert soon run dry, or sink into the sands, and during the heated term, when no rains fall in this arid region, thousands of dead cattle are seen on the plains—perished for the lack of water which is taken from them by the big companies. The loss in cattle and sheep by the appropriation of these streams is immense.

Water can only be had by purchasing stock in the company, and upon the face of each certificate is a description of the land to which the water is to be applied. Based upon this certificate the company issues to the farmer a water deed, or check, for the quantity he is entitled to. The holder is entitled to a voice in the management of the company. When he sells his land the water stock goes with it. The water is the most valuable part of the farm.

This important fact is usually overlooked by the eastern purchaser, until it is too late. He should first endeavor to get land near an unappropriated stream—if he can find any in southern Colorado; otherwise he will land within the grasp of the water octopus and find himself making yearly payments for his farm long after he has paid for the land. That is, he must continue to pay for water or abandon his ranch. It may be within a hundred yards of a living stream, but he is not permitted to dig a ditch and tap that stream, though he sees "oceans" of water running by his door and to waste. The stream has been "appropriated" by the irrigation company and he must get his supply from them.

A "water right" costs from $1,000 to $2,500 for an eighty-acre farm, near the towns; but out in the arid regions the stock is sold at smaller figures, and the farmer pays, in addition, about $2 per acre, yearly, for water.

As water is most valuable where it is scarce, these companies practically hold a mortgage upon the productive energies of the people of the districts. True, they have greatly aided in reclaiming the waste lands, but there is no doubt that Colorado would soon become even more populous and wealthy were it not for the wholesale appropriation of the streams by the irrigating companies. A number of these companies have located, through "dummies," extensive tracts of government lands. Then they appropriated the rivers and creeks and built their storage reservoirs and irrigating canals. They pay the government price and charge the settler from $10 to $20, or more, per acre. According to government land office reports nearly 1,000,000 acres of land have been taken in Colorado during the past year, and nearly all of it is owned by these water companies.

Of course, irrigation greatly increases the value of these arid lands, but the settlers claim the right to do the irrigating. If the streams were not monopolized by the corporations, each farmer (or the settlements), could construct their own ditches, and tap the streams. Some of them are sinking artesian wells, and will thus be independent of the irrigating canals. That is why the government is asked to sink artesian wells in Colorado desert lands.

It is held that the federal government should protect the water supply, both in the interests of public and private lands. The settlers hold that the water naturally belongs to the lands—it is part of the land, and cannot be segregated.

This comes down from the aborigines, who claimed that water was community property. It belonged to all—no one could take that which belonged to others, but each person was entitled to as much as he could use. For this he gave his share of labor in constructing ditches, etc. They held that the water, like the air, was free to all, the man and the beast, and no one individual had a right to take unto himself that which belonged to all. Under the laws of Colorado this orient law is reversed. A person may "appropriate" a stream and no one may take water out of it without first paying him. He owns the water by prior "discovery," or location, and his neighbors above and below him must pay him a royalty. Under the aboriginal custom, and the Spanish law, the water is a part of the land.

This is what is called "riparian rights" and was also embodied in the old Roman law. It is now construed otherwise, against the interests of the government and the general public.

Who shall own the streams must soon become a national issue, as millions of acres of land are forever worthless. Shall a few corporations own these streams (and practically the land) or the people to whom they naturally belong?

Irrigation is comparatively new in Colorado. These large enterprises have sprung into existence within the last ten years, since the tide of immigration has begun to flow in and created a great demand for lands—especially public lands.

Much of this arid region is being planted to sugar beets. It is well adapted to their culture and it is predicted that the desert regions of the United States will eventually become the main source of the sugar supply of this country. The beets raised here contain from 280 to 300 pounds of sugar to the ton, a larger per cent. than the beets grown in less warmer sections. The beet is an adjunct to cattle and hog raising. It is an excellent food and makes the milk of the cow much sweeter and increases the flow. They are also fed to horses and sheep. And as less water is needed for irrigating them, farmers are turning their attention to this culture as a measure of economy. It has been generally believed that beets cannot be successfully grown where irrigation is necessary; but it is here demonstrated that even a better quality is produced on arid lands.

J. M. SCANLAND.

A NOVEL REQUEST.

Hungarian Who Wants to Take a Trip Through the West at the Expense of the Government.

Many novel propositions are received by the government officials at Washington, but one presented to Secretary Hitchcock by a citizen of Hungary eclipses all others in this line. The Hungarian evidently wishes to make a tour of the United States at the expense of the government, and at the same time gather data for a book giving his impressions of America.

He has requested that transportation be furnished him, his wife, five children and two servants from his home in Hungary to the United States and return, so as to enable him to inspect the unoccupied lands of this country for the purpose of colonizing a number of his countrymen here. This trip would involve a tour of Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North and South Dakota, and, in fact, almost every state in the union, and would be an extremely expensive journey, as the Hungarian expects this government to defray all the expenses of his family, in addition to which he is to receive remuneration for his trouble.

The communication was referred to the commissioner of the land office for action. The proposition created some amusement in the department, and, of course, the government will not entertain it for a moment. No reply has yet been made to this proposition, but the Hungarian will be informed there are too many native Americans who would gladly take a trip of this character at the expense of the government, without going abroad to bestow favors of this kind.

A NOVEL RAILROAD.

Covers Three Miles in County Down, Ireland, and Is Used to Haul Wagons Up a Grade.

In the County Down, Ireland, according to Consul Hopley, at Southampton, is a novelty in the way of a steel plate roadway, known as the Benbrook & Newry electric railway. It is only three miles long, and has a rise of 180 feet. It has been in operation for 16 years, and has a three-foot gauge. All the trains are mixed passenger and freight combined. The passenger line is built of ordinary steel rails, outside of and adjoining which is a lower line of steel rails. The wagons, without flanges on the wheels, run on the lower outside rails; the inner rails for the cars are high enough above the outer rail to act as a guide to the wagons, keeping them on the tracks. On either end of the line the wagons are detached from the train and taken to their destination over the regular streets and roads by horses. There are no terminal charges, so the cost of handling is light. There is no delay or difficulty in getting the wagons on or off the ends of the line. The cost of the road, including land and all, was $77,860.

THE TORPEDO SYSTEM.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, Is a Firm Advocate of It as a Coast and Harbor Defense.

Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, is a firm advocate of the torpedo system as a means of coast and harbor defenses. He expended nearly $1,500,000 of the national defense fund in submarine mines and torpedoes, and is anxious to disburse $100,000 next year in the same work. He is in receipt of the reports of engineer officers who made a study of the torpedo system in the late war, and finds nothing wanting in the method. In general the system has fully realized all expectations, and, with the exception of a few minor details, no changes are contemplated. Sufficient mines and cables are now on hand for present needs at all harbors where torpedo defenses are contemplated. A considerable number of minor articles are, however, lacking, some having never been supplied and some having been destroyed or lost as a result of the operations in the war last summer.

GHOSTS HAUNT A HANGMAN.

Amos Lunt, of San Francisco, with a Record of Twenty Executions, Is a Mental Wreck.

Amos Lunt, the hangman of San Quentin prison, who has a record of 20 executions in five years, is now a mental wreck from insomnia and hallucinations.

He hasn't slept for nearly two weeks, because every time he falls into a doze he sees the spirit of some of the murderers whom he has executed. Especially is he haunted by the spirit of Durrant, who murdered two girls in a church, and Hunchback John Miller, whose head was nearly taken off because of Lunt's miscalculation of the drop of the rope.

Warden Hale will send Lunt to a sanitarium and attempt to restore his mind.

Looking for a Mythical Fortune.

Several letters from England have lately reached the orphans' court in Baltimore, in which the writers claim to be kinsmen of one Stephen Bromley, who, as they believed, lately died in Baltimore and left an estate of several millions of dollars and no will. Examination of the records showed that his possession at the time of his death were valued at $600.

A Novel Plan.

The London authorities have decided upon the novel municipal step of devoting £10,000 to the erection of a building to shelter families whose houses are in process of disinfection after outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Many Italians Victims of Lightning.

The summer of 1899 will be historical in Italy for its tale of victims to lightning stroke.

WAY STATIONS.

About 3,000 miles of railway must be constructed to complete the line from Cape to Cairo.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad recently placed an order with the Pullman Palace Car company for 1,500 box cars and with the South Baltimore car works for 1,000. The cars are to be built according to the B. & O. standards. This makes a total of 8,860 box and coal cars ordered for delivery within the next six months.

A western railroad company has adopted the method of making up its passenger trains with the sleepers next to the engine; the coaches come next and the baggage cars last. This reverses the usual practice. It is claimed that this arrangement makes the sleepers ride steadier, and there is also less dust.

John I. Blair in his earlier days owned a western railroad, along the route of which he established a series of lunchrooms, at which the employes were to be charged 50 cents and all passengers 75 cents. Mr. Blair once dined at one of these places, and, concluding his meal, laid down a half dollar. "Hold on!" cried the cashier. "You don't belong to this road." "I know that," replied Mr. Blair; "the road belongs to me."

The use of steel ties for experimental purposes on the New York Central railroad has not given satisfactory results, says the Engineer. They are durable, but hard to line; the ballast shakes away from them and they give a rattling sound from the stone ballast and from the bolts, and this sound is disagreeable to the passengers. Some have proved to be so unsatisfactory that they are now being removed and are being replaced by oak ties.

NO NAMES MENTIONED.

Yukon has one woman physician.

At Baltimore a coachman was fined ten dollars for delaying a car.

A New York waiter recently paid $18,000 for a house.

A Duquesne (Ia.) man has a dog which was sent him by express all the way from Manila, P. I.

Des Moines boasts of a printer who has passed his fifty-fifth year at the case, and Milwaukee union sees this and goes him a couple of years better.

A London coroner on resuming duty after an illness said he wished to offer advice to the public—never to use medicine which they had kept for any length of time. His illness had been caused by taking stale medicine.

A spasm of generosity was experienced by a gentleman of Sullivan, Ind., during the delivery of a sermon for charity, and to the church he gave his note for $50. Now he refuses to pay the note on the ground that it was drawn on Sunday.

An ex-judge is cashier of a certain bank. One day recently he refused to cash a check offered by a stranger. "The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient." "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response. "Quite likely," replied the ex-judge; "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash we have to be careful."

ON THE STAGE AND OFF.

London is importing American ballet girls.

Mrs. Le Breton, Mrs. Langtry's mother, lives in Jersey and is still one of the best looking women in the island in spite of her advanced age.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" is at present being played in Brussels, Moscow, Vienna, Madrid, Rio Janeiro and Buda-Pesth. It has been translated into eight languages.

Richard Mansfield was examining the Shaw monument in Boston the other day when he noticed a man with a kodak pointed at him. He thundered loud protests at the impudence of the photographer, and was then apparently still more annoyed to find that the man only wanted to get a picture of the state house.

An actress playing in small parts in a Berlin theater has turned her marriage to some account. The usual formal invitation has been suppressed in favor of something that reads like this: "Fraulein X—— invites all her friends and admirers to see her debut in a piece called 'Marriage.' The other part will be taken by Herr X——. It will depend on the latter whether this play turns out a comedy or a drama." One admires the courage of a man that could read this and then walk to the altar.

VEGETABLES FOR THE TABLE.

The onion was worshiped by the ancient Egyptians.

Asparagus was fashionable 200 years before the Christian era.

Parsnips were much thought of by the ancient worshipers of Venus.

It was the custom of the Greeks to offer beets on a silver tray to Apollo in his temple at Delphi.

Lord Bacon loved the onion so that he declared the rose would be sweeter planted in a bed of them.

Asparagus promotes the appetite while furnishing little nourishment and is a good substitute for clams.

Egg-plants, with the inside scooped out and filled with bread crumbs and butter, are favorite vegetables for the table.

The cauliflower is a patrician among vegetables and was taken from its Cyprus home in Italy and England in the reign of Elizabeth.

Parsley should always garnish a dish containing onions, as it takes away the odor most people object to. It even prevents the aftertaste if eaten by the individual who loves onions and must have them.

TEETH.

Extracted absolutely without pain, by an application to the gums.

Gold Filling ..... $1.00 up
Silver ..... 25c up

We are prepared to do the finest Gold work at a reasonable price; without pain.

Gold Crowns, 22 K. $4.00
Porcelain Crowns $3.50

Our system of Crowning Teeth is the most successful yet devised for those teeth too frail to be filled

Best Teeth $5.00
Set of Teeth $4.00

Open evenings, from 7 to 9.

Crown and Bridge Work or Teeth Without Plates.

Why wear a plate if you have a few teeth left, two or more. Come and consult us and we will explain our system of Bridge work, and tell you how the wearing of artificial teeth may be made a pleasure. Our system of Bridge work is unexcelled and attached without pain.

Open Sundays 9 to 12.

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Take Elevator. J. A. CHAPPELL, Manager

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An Example of the Difference in Surplus Earnings.

15-payment life policies. 15-year accumulative periods. Issued 1883. Age 34. $5,000 each.

COMPANY.	NORTHWESTERN.	NEW YORK LIFE	EQUITABLE.
No. of Policy.	122,470—1	179,012	269,852
Name of Insured.	James Vick.	Adolf Shasman.	Abram Rapp,
Residence,	Rochester, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cripple Creek, Col.
Annual Premium,	$194.95	$195.45	$195.45
Cash Premiums Paid,	$2,924.25	$2,931.75	$2,931.75
RESULTS IN 1898			
Accumulated Surplus,	$1,214.95	$ 874.00	$ 782.75
Guaranteed Value,	2,354.40	2,354.40	2,278.50
Total Cash Value,	$3,569.35	$3,228.40	$3,061.45
Life Annuity,	91.26	85.64	85.00
In lieu of accumulated surplus, Paid-up Insurance,	$7,380.00*	$6,860.00†	$6,675.00†
In lieu of total cash value,			
Northwestern's Accumulated Surplus exceeds New York Life's			$340.98
" Total Cash Value " " " "			508.93
" Life Annuity " " " "			720.00
" Paid up Insurance " " " "			702.25
" Accumulated Surplus exceeds Equitables			577.93
" Total Cash Value " "			538.25
" Life Annuity " "			606.6
" Paid-up Insurance " "			

*Participating. †Non participating.

To receive Northwestern Dividends you must have Northwestern Policy.

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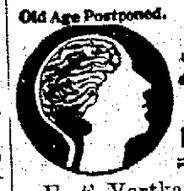

TRADE MARK Palmo Tablets CURE NERVOUS DEBILITY.

The seat of Nervous Diseases is at base of brain. When the nerve cells at this point waste, a terrible decline of the system occurs. Nervous Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele, Failing Memory, Pain in Back, Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Etc., are symptoms of this condition. Neglected, it results in Paresis, Insanity, or Consumption. Palmo Tablets cure these ills by renewing the starved cells, checking all drains and replacing weakness with strength and ambition. 50c a box; 12 boxes (with iron-clad guarantee) $5.00. Send for Free Book. HALSID DRUG CO., CLEVELAND, O. 50c.

H. F. Vortkamp, north-east Corner Main and North Streets.

NEWPORT GIVES BABY PARTY.

Young Society People Dine and Dance in Picturesque Juvenile Costumes.

Some of the young society people who have prolonged their stay in Newport hit upon a novel plan to entertain themselves the other evening.

Invitations were sent out for a "baby party." The recipients were nonplused as to what a "baby party" might be, and Mrs. William Post, who had issued the cards, was besieged for an explanation. Miss Daisy Post, her daughter, explained that the guests would be expected to wear baby garments at dinner and at the dance that would follow.

Miss Fifi Potter, Robert L. Gerry, Miss Edith Clapp, J. Ellis Postlewaite, Miss Edith Gray, Potter Palmer, Jr., and Miss Elsie French wore the most conspicuous attire.

Miss Edith Gray wore a long white christening robe that extended to the floor and a lace cap encircled her chubby face. The "infant" was reclining in an improvised baby carriage, which was pushed by Robert L. Gerry, attired in plaid kilts and a black velvet blouse.

Miss Fifi Potter looked pretty in a short red dress. A white pinafore and a red sunbonnet completed the costume. Potter Palmer, Jr., appeared in a Little Lord Fauntleroy rig of blue velvet, with broad white linen collar and cuffs.

Expensive Game Cocks.

Game cocks in Ponce, Porto Rico, bring as high as $100 each.

You Will be Proud

Of your clothes if you have them made here. We give perfect satisfaction in quality, fit and finished. We take great pains with our customers. We want to keep their trade. If we get yours we know that we will keep it, as we can give satisfaction in every detail.

Sherman Werner & Co.

Tailors, 303 North Main.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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LANGDONS GOTHAM GOSSIP

A Little About Several of the Interesting People and Events of New York

It used to be said that the handsomest married pair in New York were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath—the latter better known by the stage name of Agnes Huntington. She was fully five feet eleven inches tall, her husband towered several inches above her, and both were very handsome. They could never enter a restaurant without attracting instant attention.

Mickey Would Announce Mrs. Strakosch.

Another magnificent couple were Mr. and Mrs. Strakosch, the latter the Clara Louise Kellogg of the stage. I have seen the Strakosches, who have unconventional tastes, spend two or three hours at a time in Maria's 40-cent table d'hote restaurant, with its fat and bare-armed mistress, its bare board floors and its huge bowl of peasant soup, into which every newcomer dipped an ambitious ladle—the place which figures under one name or another in about every story of New York bohemian life by Mickey Finn, James L. Ford and other writers upon this fascinating theme.

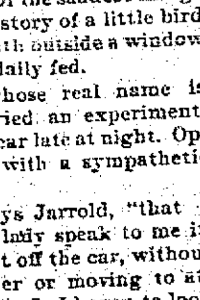
"It was an odd sight, the magnificent woman blazing with jewels and elaborately dressed, surrounded by such queer specimens of shabby humanity as congregate in Maria's. At the end—after other people had sung or recited, according to their talents, the master of ceremonies for the evening—usually Mickey Finn, if it was one of the regular Thursday night gatherings—would announce Mrs. Strakosch. Then, in the low-walled room in the [illegible] of that dingy eating house on the West side, you would hear music well worth while from a woman well worth looking at.

New York will soon have another handsome couple to admire when Col. Reber, stationed at Governor's island, marries Celia Miles, daughter of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Col. Reber is six feet two inches in height and as handsome as a Norse god, just in the prime of life and fair and strong. Miss Miles has inherited that splendid presence that makes Gen. Miles the observed of all observers wherever he goes. She is five feet ten inches tall, fair of complexion, though less so than her lover, and is magnificently molded by every form of outdoor exercise that an army officer's daughter can take up. She is one of the best horsewomen in the country. She has a fine, thoughtful face, and has been her father's almost constant companion for years, whenever she could escape from school. So much, indeed, is she his chum that her playful nickname for him—"Nelly"—sometimes escapes her in public; it sounds odd enough when applied by a girl to such a big, impressive man.

I predict that the Rebers will make a sensation in town by sheer force of personal beauty. They will never do it by wealth, for neither has any.

Mickey Finn's Experiment.

Mickey Finn, of whom I spoke just now, has issued a book which will enlarge his fame, as yet mainly local.



How He Looked to Attract Sympathy.

Mickey is not in the Huntington-Kellogg-Miles class as a beauty, being some 63 manly inches in height and not robust. He can see pathos or fun in anything. He can write a column about a fly crawling up a wall and bring you near to tears by his description of the poor fly's hard life. One of the saddest things I ever read was his story of a little bird found frozen to death outside a window where it had been daily fed.

Once Mickey, whose real name is Ernest Jarrold, tried an experiment. He was in a street car late at night. Opposite sat a lady with a sympathetic face.

"I resolved," says Jarrold, "that I would make that lady speak to me in pity before she got off the car, without first addressing her or moving to attract her attention. So I began to look sad; then the corners of my mouth went a-tremble, an' faith the tears were near falling, but with a man's strength I tried to restrain them. I bit my lip. I winked. I looked hard at the floor. All this time, mind you, I had not moved a muscle of my body. I was brooding on my sorrows, devil knows what they were."

"But was it not hard to simulate tears?"

"Simulate nothing!" says Mickey. "Faith, I could hardly keep from crying in earnest. I had only to think what a sad rascal I have been; only to brood for a moment upon wasted youth, spent opportunity, lost endeavor—and the thing was done. Soon I noticed that the lady seemed uneasy. I never looked up; the more she wriggled the more I sat still and tried to dissemble my grief. At last she could stand it no longer. Bending over and speaking in a soft, low tone, she said: 'You must be very unhappy, sir. It is a sad sight to see a man weep like that. Is there anything that I—'

"With a start I looked up. 'Eh?' said I, in apparent bewilderment. 'Have I been annoying you, madam? Fact is, I'm an elocutionist and reciter, and I have been practicing facial expressions for my evening's work. I am very sorry if I have bothered you.' I never saw a much madder woman," says he, reflectively, in concluding the story.

Another African Explorer.

Now that the war is over, the restless young men of society must have another vent for their activities. It is announced that another society man is to emulate the example of William Astor Chanler and become an African explorer. His name is William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport and New York.

He Is an Impulsive Young Man.

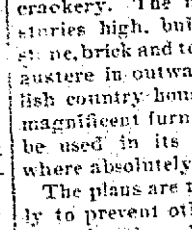
Mr. Whitehouse will begin lighting up the dark continent in Abyssinia, especially the little known western portion of that country; he cannot go much beyond the confines of the Menelikian kingdom without getting tangled up with the chase of the Mahdists, which the Anglo-Egyptian army is conducting.

Mr. Whitehouse is an impulsive young man. Last year he imported at considerable expense a large number of real English plants and flowers to beautify his very English house, Eastbourne—by the way, a sure way to offend Mr. Whitehouse is to omit that "u" in the last syllable of the word. When the plants arrived, Mr. Whitehouse learned to his vast disgust that they were ex[illegible] Rhode Island, besides disadvantage of not being in good condition from their voyage, or acclimated. So they were all burned.

Probably the Dark Continent will remain fairly dusky even after this explorer gets through with it.

The New Idle Hour.

The new Idle Hour which is to arise upon the ashes of W. K. Vanderbilt's burned country place on Long Island, will be as different as possible from the old.



The Battle Is on at "Idle Hour."

The house where the duke and duchess of Marlborough spent their honeymoon, and from which Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., were rudely driven by the flames during the first hours of theirs, was a shell of wood, all angles and cupolas and gimcrackery. The new one will be three stories high, built as solidly as white stone, brick and terra cotta can be made, austere in outward aspect like an English country house, within a marvel of magnificent furnishings. No wood will be used in its construction, except where absolutely necessary.

The plans are to be copyrighted, partly to prevent other millionaires from imitating them, but far more to prevent if possible the newspapers from printing pictures of the new house, as they did of the old.

An extremely nice point of law is here involved. Can a man protect his house from such picturing by the copyright law? Bruce Price, the architect, who has looked into this question carefully, once told me that it was useless to attempt it. By slightly changing the details any copyrighted house plan or elevation can be used by anyone who wishes; the only real protection an architect has for the work of his brain is the decency of other architects, and that is usually sufficient.

Of course the newspaper publication of plans and views is quite another matter from their use by architects. The supreme court of Michigan has ruled that there is nothing in the principles of the common law to punish one for publishing pictures of a house, without the consent of the owner. An artist, for instance, can include a house in his general view of a bit of landscape; an amateur photographer can snapshot it; a class from a young ladies' seminary can sketch it. If they trespass, that is another matter; but the mere fact of making or publishing the picture does not entitle the plaintiff (the seeker of an injunction, for instance) to a judgment.

It will be interesting to see whether Mr. Vanderbilt will win out against the newspapers. If I were a betting man I know which side I would back.

OWEN LANGDON.

Crops and Prices.

Housekeeper—Why are apples so high in price?

Market Man—'Cause they're scarce, mum.

"But the papers said the crop was so enormous that apples were rotting on the trees all over the country."

"Yes'm. That's why they're scarce. It didn't pay to pick 'em."—N. Y. Weekly.

Quite the Contrary.

Author—I spent many a sleepless night over that new book of mine.

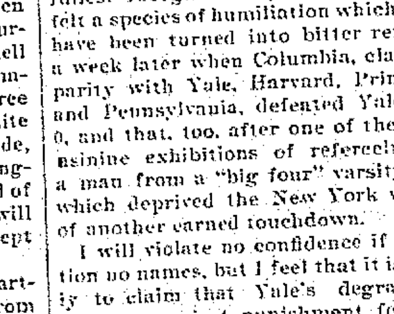
Friend—It didn't affect me that way.—N. Y. Journal.

AS THE WEST PLAYS FOOTBALL

Eastern College Teams Are Ready to Accord Recognition to Western Players

When the present generation of college followers of gridiron sport is a score of years older the football season of 1899 will still be called the epoch in the intercollegiate game that marked the actual breaking down of the barricade of prejudice, arrogance and sectionalism that has existed for years between the west and the east. It requires no particular power of discernment to see that the haughty men of the east have freely accorded the west the recognition that was due. The entering wedge will be driven home within another season, and the spectacle of the mighty sons of Eli or the great players of the crimson playing on western gridirons may not be too far in the future to discuss.

Whether the western elevens will immediately get into such formidable condition that the east will vote them full equality with those of the eastern varsities is another question. In the west we will say that we are already the equal of the big four. But Harvard would have to suffer the humiliation of having her goal line crossed by a western varsity before the crimson would admit any such condition of affairs. Gridiron history this season has been made so spectacular that the athletes will not soon forget it. To begin with, the great Pennsy team, so formidable a member of the big four, was tied by Brown, beaten by the Carlisle Indians and shut out by the score of 6 to 0 by her old rival, La Fayette. And the crippling that the redmen gave the red and blue turned Pennsy into "black and blue." Then the glorious cardinal eleven, the pride of Wisconsin, headed by Capt. Pat O'Dea, unquestionably the greatest punter in American colleges, invaded the east, played Yale to a standstill on the blue's home field and went down to unearned defeat by the score of 6 to 0. By all the traditions of football, eliminating Yale luck, that touchdown earned by Half Back Richards in the last few moments of the final half should have been unregistered. But, beaten as she was, the cardinal at once leaped into the eastern press as a mighty football factor. Wise critics, [illegible] and unprejudiced, said that the west had earned the right to the fullest recognition by the east. Yale felt a species of humiliation which must have been turned into bitter remorse a week later when Columbia, claiming parity with Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania, defeated Yale 5 to 0, and that, too, after one of the most asinine exhibitions of refereeing by a man from a "big four" varsity, and which deprived the New York varsity of another earned touchdown.



COACH A. ALONZO STAGG.

I will violate no confidence if I mention no names, but I feel that it is timely to claim that Yale's degradation comes as a just punishment for the treatment accorded individuals of the Wisconsin team. Umpire Dashiell made no attempt to reprimand Yale for charging on O'Dea after the full back had dispatched his kicks, and the constant holding that was indulged in by Yale was not penalized. Wisconsin's young men went east determined to show that they could be sportsmen, and they have made no complaint that will go into quotation marks. It may not be generally known, but Yale feared the drop kicks of O'Dea, and the grass of the field at New Haven was left to grow long for the especial purpose of handicapping the "kangaroo" in his work. When, just before the elevens lined up for the kick-off, O'Dea dropped a goal from the 55-yard line, the followers of the blue glared at the grass. It was not long in that spot whence the ball had been kicked.

Every expert in solving gridiron comparisons—and it must always be remembered that comparisons are fallacious—will have his hands full this season. Just think of the troubles of Caspar Whitney et al. arranging one of their traditional "All-America" teams. Princeton's defeat by Cornell thickened the complications. Cornell, the team that Coach Bannard "passed up" after beginning the season with the Ithacans, presumably because he feared that it was risking his football coaching reputation to tarry with a "second-rate eleven," accomplished the undoing of the Tigers. At the same time that Cornell was giving Princeton a black eye Pennsy, playing for the first time this season in a semblance of her proper form, tied with Chicago after giving two of the finest exhibitions of defense work and bracing at critical times ever seen on a western gridiron, with the exception of Chicago's work at Champaign in 1897, when the rush of the Illini was stopped a foot from the goal line.

Wherein lies the consolation for these Big Four teams? Yale has none. Columbia years and years ago scored against the blue. This time Columbia outplayed Yale in offense, defense and generalship. Pennsy, through her head coach, George Woodruff, says that his charges came west with little hope of doing more than play a close game with the maroons; that he is pleased with a tie; that Chicago deserved a victory, and that Coach Stagg's team can at the present time defeat any of the eastern elevens except Harvard, which appears to stand alone. Pennsy's cripples took heart, strange to say, in the tied score for the coming meeting with the crimson. But here is the only way that Princeton's rooters can console themselves: The Tigers gave La Fayette a decisive drubbing. La Fayette defeated Pennsy, which tied with Chicago. How the maroon eleven defeated Cornell in crushing style is still the talk of the football world. Certain it is that Coach Haughton, of Cornell, was right when he said on the side lines where we knelt: "We really had no chance to beat such an eleven as Stagg has, with its perfect condition and solidified, fast and almost machine-like team work, for we have the eastern habit of bending our energies toward getting on edge later in the season. When we build up we will show a reversal of form against Princeton and Pennsy."

COACH PHILLIP KING.

Princetonians who will not admit the superiority of Harvard wonder if a victory over Yale, that was beaten by Columbia, who fell before the Tigers, will entitle the sons of Nassau to a claim on the championship. [illegible] claim this the Tigers must admit the equality of Wisconsin.

If the equality of the west in football is ever conceded by the east it will be due to the indefatigable efforts of the eastern graduated coaches. Search the land and another such a general as A. A. Stagg will not be found. He came from Yale, and since his connection with the Chicago team he has been what Mike Kelly was to the baseball world—the fountain source of plays and tricks innumerable. The east fears the fertile genius of this strategist. When he took his maroons to Philadelphia a year ago and scored 11 points against the red and blue he struck home the first real blow for "recognition of the west." Together with Coach Phil King, Stagg's great rival at Madison, the Chicago coach clinched the argument with the east this season. Will the tricks and tactics taught by "Yale" Stagg and "Princeton" King succeed in humiliating the east with its wealth of gridiron material and its plethora of coaches that often gives a tutor for each man on the varsity? Time will tell. One of Coach Phil King's closest friends stood on the side lines when Capt. Hare, of Pennsylvania, called his men together for a conference preliminary to the task of getting the ball over Chicago's goal line when a failure to get the distance would have given Chicago possession of the oval. Quickly this Wisconsin man discovered that for once Pennsy had discarded its famous "guards back" method of attack and had signaled a real Princeton formation, a crushing, irresistible, revolving play that took Davidson over the line, some critics to the contrary notwithstanding.

COACH GEORGE HUFF.

"That is what tells a story," said the Wisconsin man. "I never heard of Pennsy using a Princeton formation before at a critical time. By the same token, look out for Wisconsin's players suddenly shifting from 'Kingology' to adopt a Pennsy formation when least expected."

It is worthy of comment that Coach George Huff, of Illinois, who has worked so hard against overwhelming odds and whose eleven held Michigan to a score of five points, undertakes to fill much the same field that Coach Stagg does. One has general success no matter what material he takes hold of, whether it be for baseball, football or track and field athletics. Huff knows football and baseball, but he is such a big, good-hearted fellow that I fear he will not be a worthy peer of Stagg.

E. G. WESTLAKE.

The Montreal Street Railway company has at its own cost insured all its employes against accident or total disablement to the extent of $1,000.

PISO'S CURE for Consumption

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PISO'S CURE FOR
The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.

I began using Piso's Cure 13 years ago, and believe it saved me from consumption. My child is subject to Croup. Piso's Cure always relieves him.—Mrs. B. CRANDELL, Mannsville, Ky., July 9th, 1899.

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ADMISSION 15 cents.

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LOW RATES TO PHILADELPHIA

Via Pennsylvania Lines for Export Exposition.

On Nov. 14th and 25th excursion tickets to Philadelphia will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines account the National Export Exposition. Tickets may be purchased by the public generally. The rate will be one fare for the round trip, and will be good for return trip leaving Philadelphia within ten days from date of sale. For particulars apply to F. M. Eakin, Ticket Agent, Lima, O.

"I had dyspepsia fifty-seven years and never found permanent relief till I used Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. Now I am well and feel like a new man," writes S J Fleming, Murray, Neb. It is the best digestant known. Cures all forms of indigestion. Physicians everywhere prescribe it. H. F. Vortcamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

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STEAM AND GAS FITTER.

Dealer in Pumps of all kinds.

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Dreadful CROUP

Mothers, when your children are attacked by the dreadful croup, you need not despair; Dr. John W. Bull's Cough Syrup will relieve and cure this disease at once. You can always depend on this marvelous remedy; it never fails to cure. For whooping-cough and measle-cough it is the best remedy in the land. Children like it.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Will cure Croup without fail.

Doses are small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts. At all druggists.

THANKSGIVING HOLIDAYS, 1899.

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APHETA

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Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.		9	15	3	39	35
		AM	PM	PM	AM	PM
Pittsb'gh	lv	*7 00	*6 30	*1 35		
Alliance	ar	9 45	8 55	4 35		
Canton	lv	10 15	9 27	5 2[illegible]		
Massillon	"	10 27	9 40	[illegible]		
Wooster	"	11 07	10 2[illegible]	6 3[illegible]		
Mansfield	"	12 15	11 3[illegible]	7 53	†6 30	
Crestline	ar	12 45	11 5[illegible]	8 25	6 55	
Crestline	lv	12 50	12 05	PM	7 05	[illegible]
Robinson	"				7 18	[illegible]
Bucyrus	"	1 10	12 27		7 33	[illegible]
Nevada	"				7 50	[illegible]
U.Sandusky	"	1 34	12 51		8 04	[illegible]
Kirby	"				8 19	[illegible]
Forest	"				8 27	[illegible]
Dunkirk	"				8 45	[illegible]
Washingt'n	"				8 50	[illegible]
Ada	"		1 3[illegible]		9 10	[illegible]
Lafayette	"	2 37	1 59		9 50	[illegible]
Lima	"				10 03	[illegible]
Elida	"	3 02	2 28		10 21	[illegible]
Delphos	"				10 32	[illegible]
Middlepoint	"	3 21	2 48		10 46	[illegible]
Van Wert	"				11 00	[illegible]
Convoy	"				11 11	[illegible]
Dixon	"				11 20	[illegible]
Monroeville	"				11 32	[illegible]
Maples	"				11 42	[illegible]
Adams	"				11 55	[illegible]
Ft. Wayne	ar	4 10	3 40		1 2[illegible]	PM
Warsaw	"	5 33	4 50		2 1[illegible]	
Plymouth	"	6 21	5 27		2 2[illegible]	
Valparaiso	"	7 22	6 22		[illegible]	
Chicago	ar	8 45	7 45		[illegible]	
		PM	AM		PM	

Eastward.		20	8	6	54
		AM	PM	PM	AM
Chicago	lv	†7 30	*3 00	11 30	
Valparaiso	"	9 15	4 30	1 20	
Plymouth	"	10 32	5 48	2 45	
Warsaw	"	11 20	6 20	3 34	
Ft. Wayne	"	12 45	7 45	5 20	†8 30
Adams	"	12 57			8 42
Maples	"	1 05		‡5 40	8 52
Monroeville	"	1 17	8 13	5 52	9 08
Dixon	"	1 25		‡5 59	9 11
Convoy	"	1 3[illegible]		6 10	9 22
Van Wert	"	1 52	8 41	6 26	9 39
Middlepoint	"	2 06		6 40	9 52
Delphos	"	2 18	9 05	6 52	10 04
Elida	"	2 33		7 03	10 20
Lima	"	2 44	9 30	7 20	10 31
Lafayette	"	3 05		7 40	10 50
Ada	"	3 [illegible]	10 00	7 54	11 03
Washingt'n	"	3 34			11 16
Dunkirk	"	3 40		8 14	11 22
Forest	"	3 54		8 27	11 35
Kirby	"	4 04		8 37	11 44
U.Sandusky	"	4 20	10 46	8 53	12 0[illegible]
Nevada	"	4 36		9 13	12 1[illegible]
Bucyrus	"	4 54	11 19	9 32	12 [illegible]
Robinson	"	5 08		‡9 48	12 47
Crestline	ar	5 25	11 45	10 00	1 00
Crestline	lv	5 35	11 55	10 30	PM
Mansfield	"	6 05	12 20	10 55	
Wooster	"	7 29	1 30	12 0[illegible]	
Massillon	"	8 25	2 18	1 0[illegible]	
Canton	"	8 45	2 34	1 2[illegible]	
Alliance	ar	9 20	3 10	2 10	
Pittsb'gh	ar	12 45	5 50	5 30	
		AM	AM	PM	

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 8 and 18; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on Nos. 6 and 5. Nos. 7, 8 and 30 connect in Union Station, Pittsburgh, with through trains for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Dark Faced type denotes time from 12:00 noon to 12:00 midnight; Light faced from 12:00 midnight to 12:00 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Flag Stop. ‖Meals.

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ERIE R. R.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:[illegible] a m
3	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
1	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
3	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:[illegible] p m
	EAST.	
6	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:0[illegible] p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:3[illegible] p m
[illegible]	Express daily for New York	3:4[illegible] p m
8[illegible]	Local freight daily [illegible] Sunday	7:[illegible] a m

C. H. & D. R. R.

In effect June 25 1899, at 4:45 o'clock

No.	NORTH.	
12	arrives daily	1:50 a m
14	arrives " except Sunday	5:[illegible] a m
2	arrives " except Sunday	6:15 a m
6	leaves "	11:[illegible] a m
4	arrives " except Sunday	4:[illegible] p m
10	arrives "	9:0[illegible] p m
65	" Sunday only	9:[illegible] a m
60	" Sunday only	7:[illegible] a m
No.	SOUTH.	
7	arrives daily	2:0[illegible] a m
11	leaves " except Sunday	6:[illegible] a m
1	leaves " except Sunday	9:[illegible] a m
5	leaves "	12:41 p m
3	leaves "	4:00 p m
13	arrives "	7:[illegible] p m
65	Sunday only, leaves	7:[illegible] p m

L. E. & W.

East—Leaves daily 7:[illegible] p. m. Leaves daily except Sunday, 6:[illegible] a. m. and 1:4[illegible] p. m. West—Leaves daily 9:[illegible] a. m. Daily except Sunday 2:[illegible] a. m. Sandusky accommodation arrives at [illegible] p. m.

D. & L. N. R. R.

No.	SOUTH BOUND.
1	Arrives 1:15 p m. Daily except Sunday
3	Arrives 10:00 p m Daily
No.	NORTH BOUND.
2	Departs 5:00 a m Daily
4	Departs 5:00 p m Daily except Sunday.

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NOW BREWER

Had a Little Lamb, Mrs White you Know

And Everywhere This Woman Went, The Banker, too, Would Go;

He Followed Her From Church One Night: Her Singing Won Him, see! But Now, Alas, He Has a Wife, And a Husband, True, He'd Be.

Mr. Brewer Would Kiss Her "After the Bawl," and Sit With Her in His Old Mill "In the Evening by the Moonlight,"—"Just as the Sun Went Down," They Would Go for a Drive,— While at Other Times Over the 'Phone Would Come These Words, "Hello My Baby, Hello My Honey."—All This Time The Fair Plaintiff Sings, "Get Your Money's Worth."

The interest holding breach of promise suit of Mrs. White against Banker Justin Brewer, of Ada, wherein she desires $20,000 for the terrible sufferings which she has endured by his failure to marry her, is nearing the end. Yesterday the defendant went through the strain of cross-examination. Previous to his testimony the attorneys for the defense, as was stated in the NEWS of yesterday, tried to break the strong case being presented by the attorneys of the plaintiff, and endeavored by hook or crook to show the bad reputation of the plaintiff while she was left alone in the isolated village of Middlepoint, while her husband was enjoying the excitement always present with a knight of the grip.

The defense, it would seem, has failed in this, for on several occasions, the attorneys caught witnesses with the question as to whether they had not been approached by some one and given money to testify in a certain way. J M Shetler said that he had been told by a Mr Foster that he could have secured some cash by keeping his mouth closed. After the cross examination of Mr Brewer was concluded last evening, two other witnesses were brought forward to prove the bad reputation of the plaintiff, but neither was filled with facts.

The Plaintiff.

Mrs White must be classed as a pretty woman. During the examination of the defendant she sits just in the rear of her attorneys, attired neatly in a dress of black cloth, her shapely hands encased in light kids, gracefully thrown over her shoulder a handsome cape of fur, and hat sets jauntily on her head, its white trimmings prettily corresponding to the well preserved complexion of the fair plaintiff. She looks as though any man would consider her good company, and the testimony of Brewer seems to place him in that class. As the banker answers the point-blank questions aimed at him, the flashing black jet eyes of the plaintiff would snap when the answers came against her, and the steady gaze seemed to rattle the usually cool manipulator of the current funds of Ada.

Taking up the story where press time made it cease yesterday, Mr. Brewer after denying that Mrs. White had persisted in sitting in his lap, was asked how old he was, and answered that he was born in 1863, and had lived in Ada 12 years. Then followed a number of general legal questions and the testimony got down to a night when Mr. Brewer had heard Mrs. White sing at church, and had started to follow her from the sanctuary. Mr. Motter queried:

Q. You got about half way along between her house and the church and you overtook her?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you say to her then?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Can you recollect anything about that conversation?

A. No, sir, not very easy.

Q. Did you ask her if you could accompany her home.

A. I expect I did.

The next few queries developed the fact that the foxy banker was woman-masher sufficient to catch up with Mrs. White and escort her to her residence. The next question after the couple had gotten home all right, came in this form:

Q. The only thing she did when you started to leave the house she asked you to kiss her?

A. No, sir.

R. She said you forgot something?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then you asked her what it was?

A. No, sir.

Q. You knew what it was?

A. Certainly.

Q. You knew you had forgotten something you ought to attend to before you would leave that house didn't you?

A. Her position and appearance put me in mind of that.

Q. How was her position?

A. She was very sweet and nice.

Q. She was always that, was she not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she make an offer for you to kiss her or not?

A. She said I was forgetting something and put herself in a position to be kissed.

Q. Do you want the jury to believe that she offered to kiss you?

A. Well I would not have thought about it if she had not.

BY MR RIDENOUR—We object to what he wants the jury to believe; is it a fact.

BY MR MOTTER—What is the fact then: is it a fact that she offered to kiss you?

A. I cannot answer it in that shape.

Q. She was pretty sweet that night?

A. She wanted to be.

Q. Well she was?

A. I did not get a really good taste.

Q. You got one little taste didn't you.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was sweet was it not; that little taste was sweet was it not?

A. I don't remember.

Q. You did not have to steal it?

A. Oh, no.

Q. She presented it to you?.

A. In good shape and due form.

Q. And you thanked her for it?

A. I don't think I did; I just took it.

Q. You did not retreat?

A. No, sir.

Q. You finally kissed her?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr Brewer Feels Cheap.

Mr Brewer was finally compelled to acknowledge that after that night he was in the company of Mrs White on many occasions, and when Christmas came received a present from her, and in return gave her one. Mr Motter resumed and started with this question:

Q. Did she ask you to give her a present?

A. No, sir.

Q. She did not request that?

A. Not positively.

Q. You took them there of your own free will?

A. Well I had met her on the street and she requested I come up on Christmas Eve, and I took the sly hint that is what she wanted because I remember I felt very cheap about taking them because it was the third call there.

Q. You felt about as cheap as you did when you took the first kiss the second night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you feel cheap when you went around there as a Trustee to call upon her the first time?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did feel cheap when you kissed her the first time?

A. I suppose so.

Q. And then you felt cheap again when you went around there to make her a present on the third call?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Brewer Keeps on Kissing.

Again reverting to the kissing game the attorney asked:

Q. The second time you called—the night before Christmas—how long did you stay?

A. I was there about an hour or an hour and a half.

Q. Did you kiss her that night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who requested it that night?

A. Oh, I suppose it was unanimous.

Q. You got so far along at that time that you did not need the request and the offer, is that right?

A. I did not get your question exactly.

Q. You got so far along at that time that you did not need the request or the offer; is that right?

A. Oh, it was understood at that time.

Q. At the third visit it was understood between you?

A. At the second visit after the first call.

Q. There was one mutual understanding then?

A. I suppose so.

Talking About Matrimony.

After the kissing game, the attorney began a quiz as to whether any mention of matrimony came between them, and the defendant stated that even in April the plaintiff had never mentioned matrimony to him, and had stated that "she had plenty of money to live on and would NOT MARRY ANY MAN."

She Wanted to Be Kissed.

The questioner asked the witness if all the requests for the kisses had come from him, and the banker replied that they did not. "It was one sided," said he, "and the kisses were at her request." Then followed this pretty picture of man's becoming a victim of the beck and call of woman. Said the questioner:

Q. And every time you called on her was at her request?

A. Every time, yes, sir.

Q. And you went?

A. I did.

Q. Dragged there?

A. No, sir.

Q. By this woman?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you happen to go then?

A. At her request.

Q. Well, you went all right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. She did not have to force you very much did she?

A. Well, I suppose it would be about the same as other people.

Q. She did not have to force you any; you went and allowed yourself to be dragged didn't you?

A. I was not dragged there.

Q. But you went pretty willingly?

A. I don't know; I went as anybody else would go at a request.

Q. You were obeying this woman's requests rather than your daughters were you not?

A. I did to a certain extent, yes, sir.

Q. Your daughters were pleading with you not to go?

A. My second daughter especially, yes, sir.

Q. And yet every time Mrs. White requested you when it was convenient you went?

A. I went at her request.

Fourth of July.

Time, Fourth of July—Scene—The parade with Mr. Brewer as Marshal of the day. He receives a request from the plaintiff to come to her bedside, as she is sick. Brewer goes.

Time—Evening. Mr. Brewer at Mrs White's house. Scene—Bedside of Mrs White who is ill. Mr. Motter questions:

Q. You talked to her while she was there in bed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you left you kissed her?

A. I don't remember that I did, but I expect I did.

Q. Did you raise her up and put your arm around her neck?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did she request you to kiss her when she was sick there in bed?

A. I don't know.

Q. Just like her to request you to kiss her?

A. It would.

Q. And you swear to that jury that on that day when she was there sick in bed that she asked you to come and kiss her?

A. She was not very sick.

The Banker's Pretty Clothes.

The Banker, the evidence brought forth, was wearing his pretty uniform which he had decorated himself with for the Fourth of July celebration. And the fair plaintiff seems to have thought him very sweet in this regalia. Mr Motter wishes to know about all this and asks Mr Brewer this question:

Q. Did she talk to you about the clothes you were wearing?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you have on a gilt sash?

A. It was the stars and stripes.

Q. Did it strike her eye?

A. I suppose she spoke of it, I don't remember.

Q. Did she say anything about your knee breeches or pants?

A. I don't remember.

While Driving.

The calander of events are moved on a few weeks and we come to an evening when Mr. Brewer is driving from Bluffton to Ada with pretty Mrs. White. What took place on that drive was endeavored to be placed before the jury. Mr. Motter asked:

Q. Why didn't you put her off?

A. Well, I suppose I did not want to or I would.

Q. The first time you went there she kissed you; I mean the first regular call you made; is that right?

Q. Did you have your arms around her at all when you got on the road in the dark?

A. I don't remember that I did, but I rather expect I did.

Q. Whenever you would meet you would have frequent kissings would you not?

A. Not very much.

Q. Any arms around one another when you met?

A. It would be pretty dark if we had.

Q. When you got in a room alone was there no kissing then?

A. Not very much.

Q. No sitting on laps.

A. Oh, yes she sat on my lap.

Q. She did not request that?

A. I did not the first time, no sir.

When the Banker Called.

After finishing the drive the testimony again reverted to the calls the banker would make and how he spent his time when at the home of Mrs. White. It seems that there was always a supply of kisses ready to spring from the sweet little mouth of the plaintiff. Mr. Motter asked concerning them, with the query:

Q. She kissed you and she offered herself to kiss you?

A. Yes sir, put herself in a position to be kissed.

Q. And you kissed her?

A. Yes sir.

Q. After that whenever you wanted to you kissed her didn't you?

A. Well not always, no.

Q. You would go sometimes and not kiss her?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Sometimes when she would not offer.

A. Yes sir.

Q. She sat on your lap?

A. Not Always.

Q. And yet, knowing her to be that kind of a woman, you continued going; is that right?

A. I called.

Q. And you had been kissing her and hugging her prior to that time?

A. Not very much; not very serious.

Q. Enough for the temptation for you to go?

A. I did not go purposely for that.

Q. What did you go for?

A. I went just in order to be out in company and because I felt that I was safe in going there.

Apprehended Trouble.

The testimony of the defendant then goes on to show that he tried to become cold and distant, for he had been warned that the woman would cause him trouble, though he testifies that she said she would never give him any trouble and that he was welcome at her home at any time, though there was a general rumor to that effect.

Defendant then stated that Mrs White had asked him whether or not there was a law which said that when a man kept company with a woman that he was presumed to be ready for marriage. He gave as his reason for having gone with her, that he thought her a superior lady, but that all his visits were at her request, and that Mrs White had said she wouldn't marry any one, so he did not consider himself in any danger. At the last meeting the defendant tells the story of a two hours' conversation, when he was endeavoring to straighten matters up but denies that Mrs White was incensed because she had learned that he was going with another woman, now his wife. He also states that at this last meeting no kisses were passed around. He was married to his present wife on January 28th this year

The cross examination of Mr Brewer was concluded with questions regarding his having employed detectives on the case, which he denied, but stated that he had given his attorneys full power to handle the case, and employ whosoever they might choose.

Other Witnesses.

Dr. Leslie Beathler, of Middlepoint, was examined by the defense and testified that he had the means of knowing that the reputation of Mrs. White during her residence there was bad as to her chastity and fidelity to her husband.

Frank Marty, of Ada, testified generally, and added little light, merely stating that he was in company with Mr. Brewer on one of the days claimed by Mrs. White to have been with him.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

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